MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 FEBRUARY 1981

Iran Domestic Affairs

Majlis Session--Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani has reacted to President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's previously reported criticism of the Majlis by telling deputies not to discuss the matter "on the basis of the imam's order and to protect unity." According to Tehran radio, Rafsanjani indicated that he regards as false Bani-Sadr's assertion that the Majlis has concentrated its legislative time on "cutting out" the president, and he noted the large number of meetings at which legislation has been discussed. The nation will make "its own judgment," he said, adding that he wants Ayatollah Khomeyni to "attend to this question personally."

Submission of Evidence on Assets--Tehran radio reported that a prime ministerial circular calls on all government institutions and state-controlled companies, excluding banks, that have assets in U.S. banks to submit "accounts, documents and evidence" within 5 days to the Central Bank committee investigating international finance and legal claims. The information provided must include the outstanding account as of 14 November 1979 and a separate table for the "present situation." The table should also be sent to the office of Minister of State for Executive Affairs Behzad Nabavi. Another circular issued by Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i called on ministries and other institutions and companies owned or controlled by the government to send "necessary information" substantiating their claims to "movable or immovable" machinery and office equipment in the United States or in American companies abroad whose delivery to Iran has been held up by the freezing of assets and court orders. The documents should be sent to Nabavi's office within 20 days, the radio reported, and a receipt should be obtained.

Khomeyni Guidelines on Broadcasting--Following a meeting between Ayatollah Khomeyni and members of the supervisory council of the Voice and Vision, Iran's broadcasting authority, council member Dr Hasan Rohani told Tehran radio that Khomeyni issued "detailed guidelines" calling on the radio and television to "serve Islam and the Islamic revolution" and to serve "society and all the movement with the utmost impartiality" rather than to promote "individuals or any special group."

Families of Executed Personnel--Tehran radio reported that Ayatollah Khomeyni has agreed to proposals made by Defense Minister Col Javad Fakuri concerning the families of pilots, army officers and NCO's executed for involvement in the "abortive coup d'etat." The families will be forced to evacuate their government-owned houses but will receive financial assistance from the government.

Iran Foreign Affairs

Pakistani-Iranian Relations--Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi held talks in Khuzestan with President Bani-Sadr, Tehran radio reported, and subsequently met with Prime Minister Raja'i. The Islamic Conference summit and Gulf security were discussed in both meetings. Following his discussion with Bani-Sadr, Agha Shahi told PARS that Pakistan wants a solution to the Iran-Iraq war based on "justice and international law" and regards the occupation of territories by others as "illegal." Earlier, a commentary by Tehran radio's Arabic service portrayed Pakistan's role at the Islamic foreign ministers conference in a favorable light, reporting that Agha Shahi clashed with the Iraqi and other Arab foreign ministers on various matters. In particular, the commentary said Shahi opposed plans put forward by Iraq and others to destabilize Iran by supporting Sunni Baluchi nationalists.

Expulsion of PARS Correspondent--PARS reported that its Abu Dhabi correspondent was expelled from the UAE "without any justified reason."

Iraq

Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz has affirmed that Iraq welcomes the decision of the recent Islamic summit to extend the membership of the good offices committee mediating in the Iran-Iraq conflict. In a statement to the Saudi newspaper AL-BILAD, reported by SPA, 'Aziz said Iraq will offer every opportunity for the success of Islamic and UN efforts to settle the dispute. The Iraqi foreign minister also expressed willingness to resume diplomatic relations with the United States if it adopts a "just and objective stance" on the Arab-Israeli conflict, AL-BILAD reported.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Fallahi Comments--Brig Gen Valiollah Fallah has maintained that Iran has "arms reserves sufficient to continue the war for 1 year." In an interview with the newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI, cited by AFP, the acting chief of staff of the Iranian Armed Forces claimed that Iranian forces are fighting a "positional war" that has reduced Iraq's initial military superiority to the point where now both sides have the same number of troops in action. Fallahi said that heavy winter rains have curtailed offensive action, but he reported new attempts to retake the Iraqi-held town of Qasr-e Shirin and the Gilan-e Gharb heights.

Arms Demand--Iran is demanding the delivery of three missile-launching ships purchased from France, Paris radio reported, following the French delivery of F-1 Mirages to Iraq.

Tank Deal Denial--According to INA, an Iraqi military spokesman denied reports that Saudi Arabia intends to give Iraq 100 of the West German tanks it wants to purchase to help Iraq form a new armored brigade. The spokesman stressed that Iraq has received no outside aid in its war with Iran.

Military Situation--An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by INA, reported that Iraqi troops killed 71 Iranians in heavy clashes around Panjwin and launched other small probes around Dezful, Susangerd and Gilan-e Gharb. The communique also noted that Iraqi antiaircraft fire downed an Iranian F-4 over Al-Faw. Tehran radio acknowledged heavy fighting in Kordestan around Marivan, opposite Panjwin, and reported artillery exchanges along the southern and western fronts from Abadan to Qasr-e Shirin.

Kurdish Situation

The Islamic revolution court in Kordestan has issued a statement offering the "counter-revolutionaries" in the province a "last opportunity" to surrender, turn in their weapons and receive a safe-conduct pass or face a "clamp down" by military and security forces after an 11 February deadline. The statement, reported by Tehran radio, cited an appeal from Ayatollah Khomeyni for dissident groups to return to "the open arms of Islam" and receive amnesty, replaying an earlier call in a joint army-revolution guards corps statement.

The statement follows numerous Tehran radio reports of clashes by army and revolution guards with "illegal armed elements" and "counterrevolutionaries" around Sanandaj, Saqqez, Mahabad and Sardasht in Kordestan. The pro-Iraqi Voice of Iranian Kordestan radio also reported increased fighting in the area, noting that Iranian forces have been shelling Mahabad and attacking Kurdish elements in Kamyaran and Ravansar. The radio denied Iran's claims that its forces controlled Nowsud, insisting that Kurdish peshmerga have beaten back Iranian attempts to retake the town.

Israel

Lebanon Raid--IDF raiders struck into Lebanon north of Sidon, Jerusalem radio reported, hitting a Palestinian base camp and destroying some vehicles.

Election Date--Jerusalem radio reported that the Knesset legislative committee has decided to hold elections on 30 June. The committee's proposal still requires the approval of the full Knesset.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT CHAIRS REVOLUTION COMMAND MEETING 1 FEB

NC021340 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] The situation in the Lebanese arena and the statements made by the Zionist leaders following the recent Israeli aggression on the south were the main subjects of discussion by the Palestinian command at its long meeting last night under the chairmanship of brother commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] in the presence of all the secretaries general of the revolution's groups.

The command discussed the political situation and its possible effects on all levels and adopted some organizational and military decisions and measures.

Our radio correspondent reports that the command heard a detailed explanation by Brother Abu 'Ammar on the Islamic Conference summit and that a general assessment was made of the conference's results, which have been considered as a very important accomplishment on the international level.

SALAH KHALAF MEETS WITH YUGOSLAV OFFICIAL

JN030804 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0650 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Fatah Central Committee, has met in Belgrade with (Ritzo Viginov), member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav news agency TANJUG said the talks between the two sides centered on the situation in the Middle East. It said that Brother (Ritzo) reiterated his country's support for the Palestinians' legitimate rights and just struggle under the leadership of the PLO, the sole representative of the Palestinians.

The two sides asserted the importance of the policy of nonalignment and of supporting action and cooperation among the nonaligned countries. They expressed the hope that the forthcoming ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries, which is scheduled to meet in New Delhi, will support this trend.

Abu Iyad arrived in Yugoslavia yesterday on a short visit.

QADDUMI MEETS WITH FRANCOIS-PONCET IN PARIS

JN022031 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] A meeting was held in Paris this afternoon between Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, and Jean Andre Francois-Poncet, French minister of foreign affairs.

The meeting was attended by Brother Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani, member of the PLO Executive Committee; Abu Hatim, official in charge of the foreign relations in the Fatah movement; and Ibrahim as-Sus, PLO representative in the French capital.

It was learned that the meeting dealt with a discussion of the latest developments in the Palestinian issue and the current situation in the Middle East and world.

AFP says that the French and Palestinian sides also discussed the initiative which the EEC states might undertake in an attempt to solve the Middle East crisis.

French political circles point out that the meeting between the French and Palestinian officials comes at a time when the PLO has achieved a conspicuous success in the Islamic Conference summit in At-Ta'if, since the 37 states participating in this summit pledged to mobilize all their resources, including oil, in order to establish an independent Palestinian state, whose capital will be Jerusalem.

Qaddumi Statement

JN030810 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Following the meeting with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet, Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] made a lengthy statement to Monte Carlo radio in which he announced that his talks with the French foreign minister dealt with several issues of concern to the two sides, particularly the Palestinian issue, the Middle East crisis in general and the Islamic Conference summit in At-Ta'if and the resolutions which were adopted, as well as [words indistinct].

Brother Abu al-Lutf said: We explained to the French minister that the At-Ta'if summit constituted political and practical support for the Palestinian issue and the Palestinian people's just struggle. This summit adopted decisions regarding Jerusalem and the necessity of liberating it and the occupied land with all means. It supported the PLO and the Palestinian people's national rights, including their right to establish an independent Palestinian state. This summit also decided to take deterrent measures against any state that aids Israel or supports it with manpower and funds or presents its credentials in Jerusalem or holds official meetings there with officials of this alleged state.

Answering a question on the European initiative and on the reply of brother commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] of let us wait and see, the head of the PLO Political Department said: Brother Abu 'Ammar was right. Thus far, the European states have not put forth any initiative, only a declaration of principles. When these principles are crystallized in an initiative, an opinion can be made on them, particularly since the European states have announced that they will wait until the end of the U.S. presidential elections to see the outcome of these elections and what the United States' new policy will be, although we as Palestinians do not pin high hopes on the U.S. stand, for we experienced it and know it well.

On the election in the Zionist entity, which will be held before its fixed date, and the Labor Party's statements and the Palestinian revolution's stand on this subject, Brother Abu al-Lutf said: A careful reading of the Labor Party's program shows that it does not differ at all from the announced and exposed policy of the present Likud regime under terrorist Begin. Therefore, we do not foresee any essential change in Zionist policy in case the Labor Party succeeds.

He said: We have sent copies of this program to all our friends so that they can see it and we have commented on it, explaining that it was drafted in a cunning manner to deceive world public opinion. He added: In the recent Socialist Internationale conference, we noticed that some were surprised at and deceived by the words in which the Labor Party's program was drafted. Eventually, however, everybody will conclude that the aim of this program is to achieve the same results wanted by Begin. Undoubtedly, the near future will confirm the soundness of our viewpoint and the erroneousness of these states which hasten to run after a mirage.

VOP COMMENTARY CRITICIZES SARKIS' SUMMIT SPEECH

JN022051 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1703 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Tzipori Discusses the Latest Raids on Southern Lebanon in Connection With the Speech of the President of the Republic"]

[Excerpts] The last Zionist attack on southern Lebanon and the provocative statements that followed that attack, particularly statements by Zionist deputy war minister Mordekhay Tzipori, represented basic and perhaps even decisive indications that the coming months, which follow the end of the At-Ta'if summit, will be hot months, particularly in southern Lebanon and perhaps elsewhere in Lebanon.

Israel is playing the muscle-flexing game with Lebanon on all occasions. Indeed, it has begun to shell and destroy without even waiting for the pettiest of justifications for doing this. It is perhaps unfortunate that in justifying the latest criminal shelling, Mordekhay Tzipori cited the speech delivered by His Excellency Sarkis in At-Ta'if.

If, through its president, Lebanon had dotted the i's in all objectivity before the world, raised its voice high against the actual murderers of Lebanon--the Zionists and their agents--and made the world face its responsibilities where this continuing Israeli crime is concerned, if the president had done this, wouldn't he have achieved a stronger international stand that would compel the enemy to think a thousand times before undertaking the adventure of shelling the Palestinian camps and Lebanese villages?

However, what actually occurred--most unfortunately--was that what the president said has become a pretext used by the Israelis to cover thier great and continuing crime against Lebanon.

We shall also see how many times the Zionist generals use this speech to justify the killing of Palestinians, Lebanese and Syrians.

Once again we say that there is a sound basis for confronting the actual challenge surrounding Lebanon, namely, entrenching the Syrian-Lebanese-Palestinian understanding, integration and alliance on the basis of confronting the enemy and its agents. Otherwise, Lebanon will only continue to be trapped in its cruel dilemma.

We believe that there is no one to shoulder such responsibility other than those who pretend to forget or who turn a blind eye to the Zionist threat while at the same time censuring those who are sacrificing their blood and hearts for Lebanon's south and north and for every inch of its Arab territory.

KUWAIT

EDITORIAL WARY OF U.S. REVIEW OF MIDEAST POLICY

LD021547 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-AMM in Arabic 28 Jan 81 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "A U.S. Missile Aimed at the At-Ta'if Conference"]

[Excerpts] Who says that Washington is not clever? Indeed who says that it is not cunning? Yesterday Washington sought in an obvious diversionary action to influence the At-Ta'if conference before it drafts its final resolutions. It announced that it is in the process of making a comprehensive review of the U.S. policy in the Middle East or, in U.S. terminology, "the entire policy of the Middle East is under review."

To make this game complete Washington coupled this announcement with criticism of Israel's announcement about building settlements in the occupied West Bank.

But the real objective is obvious, in addition to implied criticism of the Saudi call for jihad at the Islamic summit, the aim is to draw the conference's teeth and turn it, as the Chinese put it, into a paper tiger as far as the United States and its protection of the Zionist usurpation of Palestine are concerned.

Such U.S. talk at this time in particular is designed to elicit the desirable reaction--that the new U.S. administration must be given a chance since only yesterday it announced that it is reviewing its Middle Eastern policy.

In fact this "review" story is ridiculous. Indeed it is a unique attempt to take the Arabs for fools. Is it possible that the Republican team that is now ruling the United States, whose members are veteran politicians and in leading positions, have no knowledge of the nature of the problem in the Arab east and are ignorant of the facts of the conflict in the area which everyone of them considers an "area of vital U.S. interests?"

The simple fact is that the United States will indeed review its Middle East policy and its aggressive stands against us when we take clear, specific and brave resolutions vis-a-vis the United States and its support for Zionist insurpation. Only then will the United States review its policy. Otherwise it will do nothing but escalate its hostility toward us, particularly if we are taken in by this new trick or consent to swallow this new pill.

A wise person will not be fooled by such a trick. In fact a wise person can see how the United States in its recent statements wants this Islamic awakening represented by the conference to be the awakening of death and not of life.

SAUDI ARABIA

OIL MINISTER SAYS PRODUCTION WILL BE REDUCED

LD030917 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 2 Feb 81 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT report: "Yamani: 'Saudi Arabia Will Revert To Producing 8.5 Million Barrels a Day; The Soviet Union Will Become an Oil-Importing State'"]

[Text] Dhahran--Saudi Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Shaykh Zaki Yamani has emphasized that the Saudi Arabian Kingdom will reduce its [oil] production to the region of 8.5 million barrels a day after the factors which led to the recent increase no longer exist.

He predicted that world oil demand will drop in 1982. He expressed his belief that the Soviet Union will lose its political influence on its satellite states when it becomes an oil-importing country toward the end of the current decade.

Shaykh Yamani's statements came in a speech he delivered at the Petroleum and Minerals University in Dhahran on Saturday. He said in his speech that the Soviet Union obtains 50 percent of its foreign currency requirements from its oil sales and that it has to save this currency so as to be able to buy oil later on. He said that the Soviet satellites, which are obtaining their needs from Soviet oil at reduced prices, will be compelled to get their oil needs from the OPEC states when the Soviet Union becomes an importing country.

The minister said that it would not be difficult to reach an understanding with some of the Eastern bloc states provided that the relationship is of a commercial nature.

Shaykh Yamani said that 1981 oil supplies will be sufficient to meet world demand, especially now that the rate of oil production in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait has been stepped up to compensate for the shortfall caused by the Iraqi-Iranian war.

The Saudi minister said that world oil demand in 1982 will decrease and that the kingdom will maintain its rate of production within the region of 8.5 million barrels a day, thus avoiding any unnecessary increase in production even if the Iraqi-Iranian war was to continue.

Shaykh Yamani said in his speech that with the advent of 1982, an oil surplus will appear on the world market and there is a possibility that oil prices will drop. He said that the course oil as a commodity will take will be determined by the balance between prices and consumption. The higher the price, the lower the consumption. After the post-1973 war price hike consumption increased by only 1.4 percent annually in the period from 1974 to 1978. When prices were adjusted in the period from 1975 to 1980, consumption actually fell by 4.7 percent.

The minister said he expects another drop in consumption in 1981.

Meanwhile, Shaykh Yamani said that the Iraqi-Iranian war has shown the importance of OPEC. He said that before the Bali meeting, the West was afraid that the Iraqi-Iranian war would lead to a conflict within OPEC ranks and to its disintegration. But what happened was that OPEC reached agreement and understanding for the first time.

INFORMATION MINISTER VIEWS U.S.-SAUDI RELATIONS

LD022058 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1547 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Riyadh, 2 Feb (SPA)--Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani, minister of information, has expressed Saudi Arabia's confidence in the future of the Middle East question and the Palestinian question under the administration of the new American President, Ronald Reagan, and that the administration will view the situation in the region in a more positive manner. Dr Yamani described Saudi-American relations as good.

The minister of information said in an interview today with the American Broadcasting Corporation, ABC, that Saudi Arabia believes that dealing with the situation in the region in the light of reality will make the new American administration understand the question more fully and realize that a just peace, which realizes stability in the region, is the ideal solution, and will enable it to cooperate with the Arab world in the interests of both sides.

In his interview with the "Good Morning America" program, Dr Yamani called for the rights of the Palestinian people to be taken into consideration and the Palestinians to be allowed to participate in any settlement, and for their viewpoint to be heard, because they represent the core of the issue. In this respect he underlined the pain suffered by the Palestinian people, especially the refugees, throughout the past 30 years. He also drew attention to the fact that it is time to look at the question as a whole, and to the fact that it has become imperative to have a new look at the situation as a whole; he denounced the Camp David agreement and stated that it will not achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

The minister of information made it clear that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is among the states which are distinguished by and enjoy stability, which stems from the Saudi people themselves and the mutual confidence between them and their rulers, who are part of the people. In this respect he underlined the policy of open doors pursued by his majesty the king, his crown prince and senior Saudi officials, since there is no barrier between the citizen and his leadership, and since meetings go on and talks continue between the leadership and the people. He described this as the ideal method of true democracy, which loses much of its support and meanings with other methods.

Regarding the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and its threat to the region, the minister denounced the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. He stated that he must not ignore the serious Soviet threats to the region since they are considered a serious threat to the freedom of the whole world. He stressed that such a threat must not be ignored. He stressed that Saudi Arabia's policy in this matter does not permit the establishment of foreign bases on its territory and hence the United States should supply it with the necessary weapons and equipment and be firm in the face of Soviet threats, so as to enable us after this to defend the region and defend ourselves.

Dr Yamani in this respect welcomed the recent statements by President Reagan regarding the firm confrontation of Soviet threats and movements.

In reply to the storm stirred up by Zionist quarters about the American F-15 aircraft which Saudi Arabia has agreed to purchase, and its need to be supplied with some additional equipment and modern capabilities and the fear in those quarters of the danger of this to the Israeli enemy, Dr Yamani stated that we want these aircraft and other weapons to defend our country, for it is a country of broad expanses and large distances, and we have no hostile intensions against anyone.

Regarding the role of Saudi oil and its use by the Saudi leadership, the minister of information mentioned that Saudi Arabia has proved up till now that its use of its oil has always been positive. He has stressed that it will continue to pursue this line, which stems from its responsibility to the whole world and for its concern about the problems of other communities, especially the problems of the developing countries which are greatly affected by the supplies and price of energy. He stated that it is the hope of us all to convince the Israeli enemy to return the occupied Arab territories, above all Jerusalem, and to recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, above all their right to establish their independent state.

UAE

CROWN PRINCE URGES GREATER GULF COOPERATION

GF311053 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 31 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, crown prince of Abu Dhabi and deputy supreme commander of the UAE Armed Forces, has urged Gulf states to cooperate fully with each other to keep the region free from "foreign conflicts and interventions, for they would affect the security of the region."

"We call upon all those who are attempting an intervention in the Gulf to impose their rule on it, to keep away and take their hands off our region," Shaykh Khalifah said in an interview for the special report of the KHALEEJ TIMES on the amirate of Abu Dhabi published separately today. He was confident that this was the only way to protect the Gulf which has become the artery of the world's economy.

"We have called for an end to the war that is going on in the region--war that has led to the shedding of Arab and Muslim blood," Shaykh Khalifah said.

"We will continue to call for peace so that we may put an end to all the moves being made to expand the area of conflict," he added.

Shaykh Khalifah said the UAE sincerely believes that Arab countries and the Islamic world share the same goals, the same objectives and are ruled by the same interests.

"It is, therefore, imperative," he said, "that there should be complete coordination between them.

"Our approach to the Arab and Islamic problems is, therefore, based on complete cooperation through partnership, consultation and everlasting cooperation," he said.

To make oil wealth a "destiny of our future generations" and provide the people of the UAE with a better life, the country's oil resources would be utilized to meet the demands of economic and social development, he said.

"We are moving in the direction of our objectives which include the training of a national cadre to enable us to become totally self-sufficient and fulfil our responsibilities by managing our national resources ourselves," he concluded.

Shaykh Khalifah, who is also chairman of the Abu Dhabi Executive Council, which is the amirate's highest policymaking body, spoke of its development projects and plans.

He revealed that an ambitious plan had been launched to link the capital and its surrounding islands with the most modern bridges.

PDRY

PDRY-USSR COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED 31 JAN

LD010956 Aden ANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Aden, 31 Jan (ANA)--A protocol for cooperation in prospecting for oil and minerals was signed today between the PDRY and the USSR at the oil and minerals authority here.

From the PDRY side the protocol was signed by 'Abd al-Zadir Ba Jammal, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee, minister of industry and chairman of the oil and minerals authority, and from the USSR by Comrade [Petr] Shpak, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and Ukrainian minister of geology.

Brother Ba Jammal told ANA that the signing of the protocol was the highlight of the discussions between the Yemeni and Soviet delegations and that it marks a new step in the relations between the two countries. Measures will now be made to implement one of the most important projects in the revised second 5-year plan.

Ba Jammal affirmed that the party and state program attaches special importance to oil and mineral prospecting.

The signing ceremony was also attended by the Soviet economic adviser in Aden and a number of technicians from both friendly countries.

It is noteworthy that the protocol specifies the regions where oil prospecting is to take place. It also provides for an executive program for 1981-82 to bolster joint Yemeni-Soviet efforts for economic development, the training of cadres and the supply of modern equipment and machinery.

SOVIET OFFICIAL MEETS WITH PDRY OFFICIALS

LD312322 Aden ANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Aden, 31 Jan (ANA)--Salih Muhammad, member of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and foreign minister, this morning received in his office Comrade Grinevskiy, head of the Middle East desk at the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

Discussions during the meeting covered relations between the two countries and ways to develop and promote them. Discussions also covered Arab and international conditions in general.

The meeting was attended by Soviet Ambassador to Aden Feliks Fedotov.

Ahmad Abdallah, member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, at noon today received Comrade Grinevskiy, who is at present on a visit to our country. Discussions covered ways to bolster relations between the two countries. This meeting was also attended by Soviet Ambassador Feliks Fedotov.

Meeting With Chairman

LD022350 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Feb 81 EA

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in his office today Comrade Grinevskiy, chief of the Middle East department in the Soviet Foreign Ministry. During the meeting which was attended by Brother Shafal 'Umar 'Ali, deputy foreign minister; and Feliks Fedotov, USSR ambassador in Aden, there was an exchange of opinions and views on the latest developments in the Palestinian cause and the Middle East situation.

The secretary general outlined our country's stance on this issue, pointing out the need to provide more assistance for and solidarity with the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples as well as the opposition to the piratical outrages being committed by Israel in southern Lebanon and inside the occupied Arab territories. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad stressed in his discussion on the Middle East situation that the Camp David agreement has not achieved peace but, on the contrary, it has encouraged the Zionist enemy to continue its violation of all international conventions and agreements. The secretary general appealed to all peace-loving forces to stand decisively against the continuing Israeli aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and to work to regain usurped Arab rights. For his part, Comrade Grinevskiy confirmed the continuation of the (?firm policy) of the USSR in support of the struggle of the Arab peoples and especially the struggle of the Palestinian people to enable them regain their legitimate rights.

PDRY OPPOSITION REPORTEDLY PUSHED INTO YAR

LD291219 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 26 Jan 81 p 11

[Text] San'a'--AL-WATAN has learned from informed Yemeni sources in San'a' that Yemeni forces succeeded at the end of last December in pushing the forces of the National Democratic Front, which comprises the leftist opposition parties, out of North Yemen into South Yemen.

The sources said that fighting constantly broke out between the two sides in the wake of the national rally, which was held by the national front on 9 and 10 December in the northern part of the capital, San'a', and in which 15,000 men from the front's various organizations participated, to discuss the deteriorating relations between the front and the state and the state's failure to implement the agreements concluded between the two sides.

The sources said that war planes bombed the rally after it was wound up without reaching any decisions. This was followed by an all-out attack on the national front's bases and positions in the cities of Rimah, 'Atmah and An-Nadirah in the central area, forcing the front forces to withdraw in the direction of Qa'tiyah and then into South Yemen after 3 weeks of continuous fighting in which army warplanes, assault troops and paratroops as well as the forces of the tribal alliance with the Islamic Front--the Muslim Brotherhood--in Yemen participated in an effective manner.

The sources expressed their belief that the liquidation of the national front forces in the north does not mean the liquidation of the front's political presence through its various party organizations and that this will not lead to an armed conflict between the two sectors of Yemen as happened in February 1979.

The sources revealed that the brother of South Yemen President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was invited to the national front rally but declined to attend at the last moment, probably after it had become clear to the Aden leadership that the situation in the north was serious and could develop dangerously--just as has happened. The Yemeni sources regarded the murder of North Yemeni Local Government Minister Lt Col Muhammad Khamis last weekend as the beginning of a new phase in the liquidation of the armed groups in Yemen. Lieutenant Colonel Khamis was a great sympathizer of the Islamic Front which is seeking power.

The sources expect a clash to take place between the state and the Islamic Front in the next few days, with a view to liquidating the front so that reins finally rest in the hands of President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The sources believe that the Islamic Front will be liquidated through the assassination of its principal leaders, because a direct clash with the front would lead to an open conflict with a neighboring Arab state. Ibrahim al-Wazir and Ahmad al-Hajari, son of former Prime Minister Qadi 'Abdallah al-Hajari, who was assassinated in London in 1977, and 'Abd al-Malik at-Tayyib are among the Islamic Front's most prominent leaders.

Meanwhile, AL-WATAN has learned that a delegation representing the National Democratic Front is now visiting Tehran and discussing with the Iranian leaders the relations between the national front and Iran and the relations between the Islamic Front and Iran. National front sources have stated that the task in Tehran of the front's delegation, which is led by front deputy leader Yahya ash-Shami, is part of the process of reassessing the national front's and the PDRY's relations with Iran in the light of the Islamic, ideological, revolutionary and political support which Iran gave to the Islamic Front against the National Democratic Front last May and which was resolved by the army in December.

National Front sources have disclosed to AL-WATAN that the front leadership has details of the discussions held in San'a' last May by a delegation of Iranian clergy with the leaders of the Tribal-Islamic alliance. The Iranian delegation's visit to San'a' was to return the visit which a delegation representing the alliance led by Ibrahim al-Wazir made to Tehran last February to meet the Iranian leaders. It seeks that the national front delegation's visit to Iran constitutes the last endeavor by the front and Aden to preserve the minimum measure of friendly relations with Tehran and prevent an explosion of the situation between the two sides should Tehran insist on a one-way friendship from Yemen.

U.S. ARMS AID REPORTEDLY DUE TO ARRIVE NEXT WEEK

NC020900 Cairo MENA in English 0815 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Cairo, 2 Feb (MENA)--The first shipment of modern American [arms] for the armed forces will arrive next week and will include M-160 [as received] tanks, other armoured vehicles and supplementary equipment and ammunition for all the armed services including the air force, reports AL-AKHBAR in its top billing and leading front-page story.

Successive shipments of American arms will continue to arrive in Egypt till May under the short-term plan for equipping the armed forces, a military source told the paper's reporter.

American aircraft, tanks, armoured vehicles and missiles will arrive in Egypt after May, the source further stated.

Tanks in 'Few Days'

LD021447 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 29 Jan 81 pp 1, 7

[Faruq ash-Shadhili report: "Chief of Staff: U.S. Tanks and Armored Vehicles Due in Egypt Within Days"]

[Text] Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah said that a large shipment of U.S. arms and equipment is due to arrive in Cairo in a few days' time. The shipment includes M-60 tanks and M-113 armored vehicles. The chief of staff declared this at a meeting with officers and soldiers of a central sector formation.

Egypt's strategy, the chief of staff said, means keeping the armed forces strong and ready to confront any foreign dangers which the country and the nation may face. The chief of staff asserted that Libya cannot absorb the Soviet weapons in its possession and said that the danger lies in these weapons being an emergency stockpile which the Soviet Union can use when necessary.

The meeting was attended by Maj Gen Muhammad 'Atiyah Sualyman, commander of the central sector.

LIBYA WARNED AGAINST INTERFERENCE IN SUDAN

NC021456 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1428 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Cairo, 2 Feb (MENA)--Mansur Hasan, the minister of state for presidential affairs, culture and information, has declared that Egypt is following with great interest the movements of Libyan forces in Chad near the border with Sudan on the pretext of chasing opposition elements there.

Hasan said: The Libyan forces' chasing of these elements inside the Sudanese border are individual incidents, but if the matter progresses seriously, then we will immediately interfere to defend Sudan in implementation of what President as-Sadat declared and of the Egyptian-Sudanese defense agreement.

Hasan further said he believed that there was a serious move now by African and other states in the world to end Libya's invasion of Chad.

AS-SADAT HOLDS TALKS WITH NEPALESE KING 2 FEB

NC021440 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1325 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Cairo, 2 Feb (MENA)--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has expressed Egypt's support for the plan to declare the Kingdom of Nepal a peace area in the world. The king of Nepal, King Birendra Bir Kikram Shah, is seeking the consent of various countries in the world for this plan.

The Nepalese king has also announced his country's support for President as-Sadat's policies and his efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East and the world.

This came in statements by the minister of state for the presidency and the minister of culture and information, Mansur Hasan, after the discussions held today between President Anwar as-Sadat and the king of Nepal, King Birendra Bir Kikram Shah.

Official talks between President as-Sadat and the king of Nepal started at 1149 at the 'Abidin Palace and lasted about 2 hours. The talks were conducted in private between the president and the king of Nepal.

After the discussions, Mr Mansur Hasan held a press conference at the beginning of which he delivered a statement on the discussions and replied to newsmen's questions.

Following is the statement delivered by Mr Mansur Hasan concerning the negotiations:

During the negotiations between the president and the king of Nepal, views were exchanged concerning the international situation. His majesty the king reviewed the situation in Asia, while the president reviewed the situation in the Arab area--particularly with regard to the main problem: the Palestinian problem and overall peace.

There has been total and complete agreement between his majesty the king and his excellency the president on all the subjects that were discussed.

Mr Mansur Hasan said that President as-Sadat has taken this opportunity to express to his majesty the king his support and Egypt's support for the plan to declare Nepal a peace area. His majesty the king is keen on this plan and is working to elicit the support of various countries in the world with regard to it.

Views were also exchanged with regard to bilateral relations. Currently, there are cultural and commercial agreements. Agreement has also been reached to consolidate these agreements as part of consolidating Egyptian-Nepalese relations and ties, to exchange technical delegations and to continue the contacts aimed at consolidating friendship and cooperation.

VOICE OF EGYPTIAN PEOPLE PROGRAMMING REPORTED

JN011100 [Editorial Report] The clandestine Voice of the Egyptian People in Arabic to Egypt 1900-2000 GMT transmission on 9670 kHz was monitored on 31 January 1981. On this date the station carried the same program format it followed when last heard in early September of last year. The radio continues to attack the As-Sadat government on grounds of cooperating with the United States, concluding a separate peace, normalizing relations with Israel and suppressing public liberties in Egypt.

The 31 January transmission consisted of: A 10-minute newscast, of which the first two items dealt with Egypt--a report about the attack on the Israeli stand at the Cairo international book exhibition and another on efforts to expel Egypt from the nonaligned movement; a 12-minute talk condemning the suppression of public liberties in Egypt; a 5-minute talk in the Egyptian dialect deploring life in Egypt, where, it says, the population is again exploited by pashas, beys and the nouveaux riche; and a 12-minute talk on As-Sadat's claims of special responsibility toward the Palestine question and saying that As-Sadat's position on this question is no different from that of Reagan, who has called the PLO a terrorist organization and expressed readiness to recognize unified Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

The talks were interspersed with Egyptian patriotic songs, a play and a poem in the Egyptian dialect also deploring life under As-Sadat.

TEXT OF 29 JAN AS-SADAT GREEN REVOLUTION SPEECH

NC021900 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Speech by President Anwar as-Sadat in As-Salihiyan on the second anniversary of the green revolution in Egypt--live]

[Text] In the name of God. Brothers and sisters, sons and daughters, my kinsmen and people in Egypt: We have a date at this place today. After my meeting yesterday with the expanded cabinet, which included the ministers and governors, I meet with you so that you may convey to my kinsmen and people this tiding.

In the past 3 years, I have been searching for the starting point to tackle two of the largest problems we are facing today--the problems of foodstuffs and of housing. For 3 years, I have been searching for the right approach to tackle these two problems. The foodstuffs problem takes priority, as you know, over the housing problem, but both problems cause the same destitution of our kinsmen and people.

I have no right to speak today. Let us leave it to the soldiers who carried out this work we see around us--this is their day and the day of honoring them--to speak and explain to the people what has been done and how we managed to find a sound start. When I say a sound start, I mean, as the minister of reconstruction said, rightly, that we start from where others stopped mobilizing the most modern technology on a studied and planned scientific basis.

There are 3 years behind this experiment. At the beginning, I asked the Arab contractors, which is the strongest public sector company that we have to try and find a sound approach through the most modern technology of the age and the latest scientific achievements.

Delegations went to the United States and Europe, particularly to the United States, in the past 3 years. Delegates also came here from the United States. The experiments began. Last year, there was only a limited area, as you know, which was a field for experiments. This experiment continued for 3 years until when in Aswan I promised on 29 January, the anniversary of the green revolution, to announce this surprise.

This surprise is that, regarding the problems of foodstuff and housing, we have known the start of the sound road and we no longer have the problem of searching for the means and most modern achievements of science and technology to solve these two problems. What remains is sweat and toil. The land exists, praise be to God. God has given us the land, climate and water. The Egyptian man, with all his specializations starting from the most junior worker to the most senior engineer, is our basic wealth. What remains is for us to sweat. The road is now open before us and the question is no longer one of gas or anything else. Everybody can come and see things on the land and on site here. We no longer have any course other than to exert, as we did in our previous battles, more sweat and toil to tackle the foundstuffs, or food security, and housing problems.

Today, the solution is being emobdied magnificently with regard to food security. We have all heard about and are now seeing the desolate desert, which for thousands of years did not undergo the adjustments we made in the [recent] past and which consumed thousands of millions of Egyptian pounds and entailed the digging of canals, land rehabilitation and sewage. In the long run, we could not get an agricultural yield in most of these lands; it took us 10 years to get agricultural yield from some of them. All of this is finished, as we can see today.

Agricultural yield will start at the end of the first year. Thus, we will plant in the first 3 months and at the end of the first year the land will be ready to yield. At the end of the first or, at most, the second year, the land will yield its crops.

Thank God, everything we have seen today grows in this soil such as potatoes, broad-beans and beans as well as other crops, which have been exported--and no one is going to believe the export figures that have been mentioned by Engineer Husayn 'Uthman. [applause].

If, after 1 year, 1 feddan yields 2 tons of beans within a period of 70 days--which costs $2,000 in Europe, $1,000 a ton--then we have an idea of what we can do in 70 days. It will also make us happy to know that we are on the right track.

In my meeting with the cabinet yesterday, I told them to liberate the minds completely. [sentence as heard] The exports that have been extracted from this land, which was planted from the first year, have yielded $2,000 dollars per feddan in a period of 70 days. This might indicate to us that we should plant the new lands with unconventional crops intended for export. With the revenues we get from these exports, we can import whatever we need. Some might assert that we should plant half the land [for local consumption] and the other half for export. As for me, when I was asked this question about a year ago, my main concern was to provide food. Therefore, when they mentioned export, I said: No, I prefer production aimed at feeding my people here, and we will export the surplus. It has now transpired that we can achieve both ends--abundant food for ourselves and exporting of the surplus, which is increasing hundreds of times over.

We have embarked on this sound experiment--food production. As for the solution of the housing problem: today, I visited houses in new Mit Abu al-Kawm and here. I saw the model homes. Even though the houses are comfortable--practically excellent villas that contain all the requisites such as television, refrigerator and butagas and that are furnished and have everything that is comfortable--still, I asked that more amenities be provided to the houses so that we can establish a happy Egyptian residence. We are not daydreaming, for we have seen these houses today on site. My prophecy has come true: Egypt's future lies in this new land.

It is for this reason that I asked the cabinet yesterday to unleash all our talents so that we can work with all our might. As you know, each unit will consist of 50,000 feddans together with an infrastructure. We need 150,000 feddans for agriculture and not reclamation every year. This year, I asked that 50,000 be completed in the first complex by the Arab contractors. I also asked the minister of reconstruction to start importing the axial machines. At the same time, the minister of irrigation is now providing water and the minister for electricity is studying the provision of everything. Yesterday, every member of the cabinet got an assignment because all of us are mobilized--together with all our people--to attain the cultivation of 150,000 feddans annually.

Egypt's economies change. As far as Egypt is concerned, the image changes. Food becomes available in total abundance. Exports will also be made for the purpose of preserving all the modern technology we will build here.

Meanwhile, and as I have said, cities will emerge. Along with every 50,000 people a city will emerge; it will be inhabited by 66,000 people. If we reclaim 100,000 [feddans] yearly, two cities will arise. If we cultivate 150,000 [feddans], three cities will arise--and this is the average that, God willing, is imperative for us to achieve.

Yesterday, I set objectives for the cabinet that state that this year we will reclaim 50,000 feddans through the efforts of the Arab contractors. The very same results that have been attained by the Arab contractors will be put in the sight of other public sector construction companies so that they can work in two other directions--in the new valley and in Aswan, particularly in Aswan.

You heard me speak in Aswan. We have now seen how 1 feddan here has yielded 8 tons of potatoes. The people who gathered this crop explained things to us today. The engineer in charge said the total yield would amount to 12. In Aswan, the yield has indeed hit the 90-ton mark within 90 days. It is for this reason that I am asking the Arab contractors working here to complete work on the first 50 feddans and come to grips with the 100,000 and the 150,000.

Through the same method, new communities will arise in the new valley and in Aswan. The other companies will make use of the Arab contractors' achievements, an effort that can only be depicted as a miracle by any stndards. It is extraordinary that land can be cultivated only 3 months after irrigation equipment was set up. Such land required 10 years to become cultivable and 10 years to be levelled. Furthermore, hundreds of thousands of pounds were spent. Now it takes only 3 months for the first crop yield. The irrigation authority provides the water. The electricity authority provides power.

You, the organ of Arab contractors here, will complete your first community--that is, 50,000 feddans. Within the remaining part of this year, God willing, a contract will be signed for the pivot and the other part [as heard], until it is entirely manufactured here. No obstacle will stand in your way. I have mobilized all the authority wielded by the executive--the government--to achieve this project because it will solve the two basic problems for me--food and housing. Moreover, we will achieve prosperity--and this is the basic goal for which we are now striving.

I just wanted to relate this story. The reason is that neither I nor any official is entitled to talk. We do not receive the credit; credit goes to the soldiers who have carried out this work and who have made this miracle, beginning with the students on scholarships for over 3 years and ending with the present conclusion of this experience --that is, with a living fact. They deserve our greetings and our appreciation. They are also entitled to talk, and they have the right to raise their voices sky-high.

I take this opportunity to address my sincere thanks to a cherished friend from the United States--namely, (Kendall). [applause] Perhaps you are unaware that during the most critical time when our relations with the United States were severed, when we were involved in a real confrontation and when we were launching the most violent attack against the United States. I was surprised one day around the beginning of the seventies by an emissary coming to tell me that a man called (Kendall) in the United States had arranged for an Egyptian delegate to meet with Henry Kissinger. At that time, Kissinger was the star of world politics and shouldered an enormous political responsibility in President Nixon's administration.

(Kendall) arranged for a meeting between an Egyptian official of my own choice when estrangement was as violent as it could be an when confrontation was at its hottest in an attempt to bring both countries together and to blaze a trail of understanding and cooperation. All this happened around the beginning of the seventies at the hands of (Kendall). He is now sitting with us, after having participated with the Arab contractors. This time he has made his contribution by allocating credit to all the scholarship students sent to the United States by the Arab contractors. He also showed them American land similar to our deserts and how the United States had solved the problem by resorting to the most modern technology. He also showed them the latest achievements of U.S. technology, which, as we know, leads European technology in many domains, particularly in this one.

This covered the land as well as the meat, which Husayn was telling me about. The time came when what (Kendall) had hoped for during the estrangement was achieved most splendidly. He was not content that we should now have the strongest and most solid relations with the United States and that they become an example of common will and cooperation based on understanding and mutual respect.

(Kendall) was not content with all this but he participated with us in realizing the miracle. As I said, he made it easy for the Arab contractors to have access to everything inside the United States. We managed in 1 year--from last year until this year--to reach the agricultural yield after 2 years of efforts, which would have normally taken us 10 years to reach. [sentence as heard] I will not be revealing a secret when I say that he assumed much of the expenses of our missions, agronomists and veterinarians and my sons the Egyptians who went there to bring back all this technology we see now. He assumed a large share of these expenses as aid from him to carry out this miracle.

We are now on the threshold of the surge--the limitless surge. I seize this opportunity and convey to him in the name of our people and on my own behalf sincerest greetings and pride [applause], and I ask him to convey to the American people Egypt's greetings and friendship.

The Americans stood on our side when we reopened the canal; they cleaned it without getting anything in return. On the contrary, they were very enthusiastic and completed the cleaning of the canal, which brought in Egypt's first revenues. This was followed by the second disengagement, which gave us back our petroleum. The United States was again involved in this. The Camp David accords and the treaty were later concluded. We retrieved all our petroleum. The petroleum we have obtained so far has improved our balance of payments. You heard me say in Aswan that in 1972 I spent a week seeking $1 million to avert bankruptcy.

This year, I am receiving billions of dollars from the Suez Canal revenues, from petroleum and from my Egyptian sons who send money to our banks in their country. We are now receiving billions of dollars when only 7 years ago I was seeking $1 million, which I obtained only a week afterwards.

I ask (Kendall) to convey to the American people and government, who stood by us in a time of need when our Arab brothers tried to strangle us economically [sentence incomplete]. Perhaps you do not know that the $1 billion that the United States began to give us in 1974 as a long term aid with a 10-year grace period at 2 and 1/2 percent interest, to be paid over 40 years--I announce that as of the beginning of this year, it will no longer be aid but a grant from the United States, which we will not have to repay. [applause]. They not only stood by, as you know, in the time of need when our brothers, whose coffers we filled with gold as a result of the October war, tried to starve us, but they also gave us $3.5 billion worth of weapons to renew the arms and ammunition of our armed forces. I ask him to convey to the American people and government, who stood by us in a time of need, to let them know that faithful Egypt and the Egypt of values will stand by the United States at its time of need and in everything. I ask him to convey this to the American people and government.

The most magnificent thing our generations will always remember on this, the day of the upsurge to the wide horizons with the most modern science and technology of the age, is that the United States stood by us to achieve this so that the work will be carried by a 100 percent Eypgtian company that will distribute land to all Egyptians. We are building prosperity for Egypt and we will reach all our goals of prosperity by the honest and sincere aid of a U.S. citizen who represents the American people and their government, which was a friend to us. They were our friends in a time of a need and let them know that we will remain their friends at all times.

My sons the Arab contractors have achieved the miracle we are seeing today. The work that has been carried out here does not comprise only the planted land we have seen or the exports, but the horisons that have been opened and the capabilities that have been explored.

more important, by means of this strong organization, we have accumulated data ["data" in English] we can give to anyone and tell him to work according to it because we have provided all the necessary information. The data will show how to start off and will indicate the sound and precise computations to this effect.

The Arab contractors have built the High Dam; they also built the canals and participated in the new Suez Canal. Nowadays, Arab contractors have achieved this miracle in all its dimensions for all to see.

On behalf of our people and myself, I express my full gratitude to them and I ask our other firms belonging to the private sector--which will be assigned by the minister of reconstruction to work in the remaining areas--to come and take the readymade data from here. Credits will be given and there will be no need to mortgage the Suez Canal or the petroleum. You already heard me in Aswan when I was disgusted by the Arabs I said: By God, I am willing to mortgage either the canal or the petroleum to build my country and provide prosperity for my people. [applause]

Thank God, I no longer need [to do this] today and I am telling my people that I will not wait for the next 3 years to receive the oil revenues we mentioned simply because these revenues will start coming in 3 years. I will not wait for them; I have never waited for them. These 3 years--from now until 1984--by the will of God and by the sweat of the Arab contractors and your brothers in the other firms and every Egyptian who wants to go out to the desert--all of them will find the data available and at their disposal; this goes for any Egyptian. I will raise ownership to 300 feddans in the desert. [applause] Whoever can reclaim them [let him do so]. Any farmer can buy two pivots ["pivots" in English]; each pivot irrigates 150 feddans. So let any farmer willing to undertake the task choose the land he wants.

The data is available. I have assigned a target to the cabinet and to the supreme committee formed under the chairmanship of Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din--the deputy prime minister--Minister of Agriculture Dawud, the minister of irrigation, the minister of electricity, the minister of finance and Mansur Hasan, who deals with presidential affairs. Al-Kafrawi is this committee's rapporteur. God willing, I have marked 1985 as the year of self-sufficiency in food.

Petroleum will start bringing me revenues in 3 years. But until then, everything will be available, praise be to God. However, we will press and direct everything. Why? Because this is a battle that will provide me with food and housing as well as with prosperity and happy homes. Today, I demanded that the villa inside be a happy apartment in every sense of the word for my sons.

This is the program I gave to this great committee yesterday. We will work and all our capacities in Egypt have been directed since yesterday toward achieving this in 1985, God willing, when we would have realized prosperity. Why? Because we would then have reached the new 300,000 Arab feddans. Each 50,000 feddans will have a city and an industrial-agricultural complex with its meat, poultry and eggs and everything to provide happy homes and prosperity for every citizen.

With all my heart and in the name of the people, I convey my greetings and appreciation to everyone who participated in this work, coupled with my requests to Almighty God to bless this effort, as he has indeed blessed it.

The plant of the good country comes out with God's will. The plant has come out, thank God, and let us be a good country. I implore God almighty to make Egypt a secure and safe country always and give us all its fruits. God's peace be with you. [applause]

SYRIAN PARTY COMMAND CALLS FOR OVERTHROWING REGIME

JN022111 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1830 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Damascus, 2 Feb (INA)--The Provisional Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Syria has called for setting up a broad national alliance to overthrow the sectarian dictatorial regime. In a statement issued on 22 January, the command said that all the people's factions and their national forces are behind the armed struggle which is being waged against the regime and its institutions. The command pointed out that all the fighters, irrespective of their groups and parties, who offered sacrifices and martyrs along the road of liberating Syria, are worth the respect and appreciation of all the people and Arab nation.

The Regional Command of the Ba'th Party asserted that the people's fighters in Syria are the pioneer strugglers in the national movement, which has paid and is still paying the price for its principled attitude toward the oppressive authority. It is explained that the sectarian dictatorial regime is incapable of wiping out armed popular resistance and of ending its role in the arena despite its daily acts of oppression and annihilation. The command stressed the need to rely on armed popular struggle as a means, alongside other militant methods, to set up a democratic national regime that would preserve Syria's national unity and desired pan-Arab role.

In conclusion the regional command called on all parties and factions which believe in this course, irrespective of previous or current secondary differences, to agree on a clear-cut national program for change, so that all the people's classes, groups and sects may rally around it.

RECEIPT OF FRENCH MIRAGE PLANES ACKNOWLEDGED

JN031006 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0855 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Feb (INA)--Iraq has officially announced that it has received the first consignment of French Mirage planes for which a contract was signed with France in 1977. A Foreign Ministry spokesman stated today that the delivery of the planes to Iraq by the French quarters concerned indicates the independence of the French decision and confirms France's equal dealing with independent states. He added that the French decision is tangible proof of France's honest fulfillment of commitments made to Third World countries, including Iraq and other similar countries in the area. He pointed out that the decision also confirms the fact that the French Government shuns conduct usually practiced by certain international quarters to renege on their commitments to Third World countries under various pretexts and arguments.

The official Iraqi spokesman said that the French decision is a good example to be emulated and that Iraq views France differently from its suspicious attitude toward the big powers and their conduct, powers which sometimes exploit opportunities to renege on their commitments. He asserted that this French decision will have a positive and favorable impact on France regarding the attitude of the Arab nation and the Third World countries toward it, an attitude that is characterized by lack of trust and reassurance in dealings with the big powers.

The official spokesman pointed out that Iraq has been watching with extreme interest to see whether France would fulfill its commitments or act otherwise. He asserted that France's conduct was normal. It fulfilled its commitments accurately and honorably. Iraq, in turn, had also fulfilled all its commitments to France accurately and honorably.

He said: If some Western states refrained from officially supplying Iran with arms, this was due to the detention of the U.S. hostages. On the other hand, Iraq did not detain any hostages and honestly met its commitments to other states. He stressed that Iraq will not forget the French Government's correct conduct in its future dealings with France. Similarly, like any other Third World country, Iraq will not forget the bad stands adopted by others who do not fulfill their commitments.

The official spokesman of the Iraqi Foreign Ministry emphasized that the course adopted by France in fulfilling its commitments will have a deep, positive impact on developing relations of trust and cooperation between France and Iraq. It will also affect cooperation between France and other Arab countries and the Third World countries. On the other hand, any behavior by any big power in not meeting its commitments and fulfilling its pledges will definitely have a negative effect on its relations with peoples and will reflect on its essential intersts.

He said that Iraq is waging war with Iran in defense of its sovereignty, security and legitimate rights. Iraq has responsibly proclaimed its total readiness to stop the fighting and reach a peaceful, just and honorable solution to the conflict. He pointed out that Iraq has positively welcomed all international initiatives aimed at resolving the conflict with Iran on just and honorable bases for both sides.

MILITARY SPOKESMAN DENIES SAUDI TANKS DEAL

JN021726 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1640 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Feb (INA)--A military spokesman here today denied reports that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia intends to transport 100 modern German tanks to Iraq to assist it in forming a new armored brigade. In a statement to INA, the spokesman said that the Iraqi Armed Forces, which are waging the battles of liberation with high efficiency, have not received military help of any nature from any fraternal or friendly side. In its newscast at noon today, Beirut radio cites the SUNDAY TIMES as saying that Saudi Arabia intends to transport 100 German-made modern tanks to Iraq to assist it in forming a new armored brigade.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 235

JN021740 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Communique No 235 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 2 February]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: With high determination and strong will, our victorious armed forces continued to destroy the enemy's attempt to attack our valiant units' positions. Our forces inflicted massive losses in life and equipment on the enemy. The following are the results of our forces' activities yesterday evening and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. A force of our valiant units yesterday raided enemy positions in the Iranian area facing Panjwin. Using all its weapons, the force clashed with the enemy, killing 71 and destroying 3 vehicles and 1 gun. Our force returned safely to base.

B. Ten were killed in the Sar-e Pole-e Zahab area.

C. Our units, using artillery and mortars, attacked an enemy concentration opposite their positions in the Gilan-e Gharb area, forcing it to flee after sustaining 13 dead.

D. Eight were killed and two vehicles were destroyed in the Mehran area.

E. Our units attacked enemy personnel and positions in the Dezful area, inflicting the following losses on the enemy: 22 dead and 1 vehicles, 1 rocket launcher and 1 observation post destroyed. Our units burned one fuel dump in the same area.

F. Two vehicles carrying hardware were destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.

G. Eight were killed and three vehicles were destroyed in the Ahvaz area.

H. Using their various weapons, our units attacked the enemy concentrations and positions in the Abadan area, inflicting the following losses on them: 34 dead and 3 tanks, 4 vehicles, three of which carried hardware; 1 excavator; and 1 observation post were destroyed.

I. Our ground defenses today shot down an enemy Phantom when it raided residential areas between (?Saybah) and Al-Faw in Basra Governorate. This makes the total known enemy losses: 166 dead; 3 tanks; 15 vehicles, 5 of which carried hardware; 1 gun; 1 rocket launcher; 1 excavator; 2 observation posts; 1 fuel dump and 1 Phantom.

II. Our losses:

A. Personnel: 23 martyrs in all sectors.
B. Equipment: Five vehicles, three guns, three mortars and seven rocket launchers were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 February 1981.

MILITARY SOURCE CITED ON RECENT SUCCESSES

JN291747 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0855 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Northern sector, 29 Jan (INA)--A responsible military source has asserted that our valiant forces are in control of the road which leads to the Iranian camp of Sheykhan. The source has told the AL-JUMHURIYAH team in the (?Now Shahr) sector in the Iranian territory opposite the Iraqi area of Panjwin that our forces are dealing painful blows to the remnants of the defeated enemy forces after seizing the heights which were used by the enemy to shell the Iraqi cities and towns. He added that the occupation of these heights was an outstanding success that was carried out after the seizure of the two Iranian subdistricts of (Now Zud) and (?Now Shahr). The military source added that our forces are now intensively shelling the Iranian district of Paveh. He said that our forces are also shelling the strategic bridge located 16 km from our forces' positions which is used to transport supplies and ammunition to the collapsing enemy remnants in Sheykhan and the nearby positions. The source added that the Persian enemy forces are sustaining grave losses in life and equipment as a result of this shelling and that columns of smoke can be seen rising from the enemy's positions. He pointed out that the enemy artillery's counter-shelling hit the schools of the Iranian subdistrict of (?Now Shahr) and the Kurdish citizens' houses there.

BAGHDAD REPORTS ON ARABISTAN YOUTH OPERATIONS

JN302130 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] The Arabistan youth continue to confirm their noble identity by carrying out heroic operations against the racist Persian troops and the guards of charlatan Khomeyni. During the past 3 days, several groups of the Arabistan youth carried out daring operations. They clashed with the racsit Persian forces in the Ahvaz, Abadan and Dezful sectors. The Arabistan youth killed 15 Khomeyni guards and seized 25 rifles of the G3 type, 17 rifles of another type and 9 vehicles of various types. The Arabistan youth managed to destroy three armored personnel carriers. A group of the Arabistan youth managed to dismantle a group of mines that were planted by the enemy.

KURDISH RADIO ON DISCORD AMONG IRAQI SOLDIERS

JN311900 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Arabic 1620 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] The Zakhu local committee reports that discord is increasing among the Iraqi Army ranks and personnel. The Kurdish and Shi'ite soldiers refuse to carry out the fascist authorities' instructions and orders. We have learned that on 27 December 1980, a dispute erupted among a group of soldiers in [word indistinct] in the district of Zakhu, during which one of the soldiers stabbed another with a knife and killed him. It will be recalled that a few days ago we broadcast that one of the Shi'ite soldiers was killed near Rawanduz for the same reasons.

AMMAN CARRIES KING HUSAYN INTERVIEW WITH NBC

JN021602 Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2000 GMT 31 Jan 81

["Text" of interview granted by King Husayn to NBC television network; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] May I begin, Your Majesty, by asking your reaction to the trip of Henry Kissinger here in the Middle East and, as we understand it, you've said to one of the Arab newspapers that you refused to see him. Why did you feel this way about Mr Kissinger and why did you decide not to see him?

[Answer] On the personal level, Dr Kissinger has been a person I have known for a long period of time and a friend, and I have met with him many times in the past, of course, in his official capacity at the time and on other occasions as well. However, the way I saw and interpreted developments in the United States, in terms of the presidential elections and another elections and the conclusions I reached, I will summarize by saying that my feeling was that the will of the American people was for a strong national leadership. My feeling is that the leadership in the United States is devoted to the cause of serving the best national interests of the United States in the time to come. And this would afford a great opportunity for a meaningful, constructive American-Arab dialogue on all issues and in particular the main issue, the root cause of instability and turmoil in our part of the world, the Palestinian issue. My feeling was that our friends in Washington should have the chance to evaluate all past positions and policies, and my plea to them was and is not to be prisoners to past policies and positions and mistakes and misjudgments, depending on where you stand and how you view them as possible.

Within that range of realities and impressions, I did not think of the visit of Dr Kissinger to the area or Jordan was either timely or constructive because it was not, in my view, a personal visit. I did not wish Washington to feel that any particular individual had the key to all the doors in this part of the world, and I felt and feel that, when the time is ripe, hopefully the United States Government will (?approach) problems in this part of the world in the best way possible and in the direct way that we anticipate. So I did not feel that under these circumstances it was constructively [word indistinct] to meet Dr Kissinger on the tour that he conducted in this part of the world.

[Question] Your Majesty, we understand that there was another message for President Reagan, a message that was addressed to the Islamic summit. This has not been confirmed to my knowledge but it's a very good report, in which he wished the Islamic summit best wishes and congratulations and asked the summit to work for peace and made an allusion to Resolution 242 as the basis for peace. I wonder if you could comment on that message if you can and, if not, at least on the substance of the message. Is Resolution 242 and the subsequent resolution a basis for peace in the Middle East?

[Answer] The text of the message I looked at briefly, and the message was addressed, I believe, to His Majesty King Khalid and there was a reply to the message that was sent to the message. As for 242, I can only say that 242 really dealt with the aftermath of the war of 1967. It dealt with territories occupied at that time. It dealt with the framework for resolving problems resulting from that war. It did not deal with the most important element in the equation. It did not deal with the Palestinian problem adquately. In that regard, I do not believe that Security Council Resolution 242 is the answer for efforts to achieve a comprehensive peace both now and in the future. Some of the principles it contains and some of the elements it contains by all means but that it is adequate I have very serious reservations in that regard.

[Question] Your Majesty, there is a great deal of talk in the United States and in Israel about something called the Jordanian option and various people have different views about what this means. We have not yet heard from Jordan as to what Jordan thinks the Jordanian option means.

[Answer] Well it seems to have been part of some Israeli fireworks that they are able to send up every now and then or trial balloons, but I believe that the basic objective of exploding it in this way is probably obvious in terms of attempting to create doubts, uncertainties within the Arab family and to hide away from the realities, which are that there is a Palestinian problem and that no solution to this problem can be achieved without the participation of the people of Palestine and without its resolution in terms of their legitimate rights on Palestinian soil and their recovery of these rights; that the legitimate representative of the people of Palestine is the Palestinian Liberation Organization, and this is a position adopted and adhered to by us all since the Rabat summit conference. So there is no Jordanian option. There are no options. There is a reality: Palestine and the Palestinians and their rights on their legitimate soil and the legitimate rights to self-determination under conditions of freedom. And the proper and only representative is the Palestinian Liberation Organization. We hope it will always be able to reflect the real aspirations of the people of Palestine, free from any pressures from any quarter.

That does not mean that we have no duties or that we take them lightly. We will support them to the best of our ability and we will support all constructive efforts for the establishment of a just and durable peace.

[Question] Your Majesty, would you like to see the Reagan administration reject the Camp Daivd accords?

[Answer] I would not even mention the Camp David accords if it were not for the questions that keep popping up regarding the Camp David accords, which one has to answer. I believe it is a dead horse. It is past. It is in the background, depending on where you stand. Some people may believe it had achievements. I believe at best they were very limited, but it had negative results. The Egyptian-Israeli parts of the problem was the simplest. It created division within the Arab ranks. For a certain period of time it weakened the Arab side and the Arab possibilities of contributing towards the establishment of a comprehensive peace. But at the same time the problem is still very much (?there). It's Jerusalem, Arab Jerusalem. It's the occupied West Bank. It's Gaza. It's all the occupied Arab territories. And so, rather than talk about Camp David, we must address ourselves to these realities and hopefully this will be the course that will be followed in the future.

[Question] Your Majesty, the final communique mentions the possible use of oil as a weapon to liberate Jerusalem. Under what circumstances would you envision oil being used?

[Answer] I think there are many possibilities and there are many ways oil can, is and will be used to hopefully create better conditions within this entire area, to ensure progress to address the needs of the human element, to prepare them more adequately to cope with the challenge of the future. It can be used to build Arab stands, Islamic stands. It can be used to create a better atmosphere within the entire area of hope and confidence in the future. It can minimize elements of instability between the haves and have-nots. It can contribute towards a better world. But at the same time, I am sure that it can be used together with the just cause that is there to support it if and when it is apparent that some keep a blind eye towards the realities, towards the just cause, towards injustices, towards the problem that is affecting all of us and our future. I can't say when; I can't say how; but I can speak of a will within the Arab world and the Muslim world to pool all resources for the establishment of a just, durable peace [word indistinct] and securing the return of Arab Jerusalem, all occupied territories, and an end to this tragedy and the suffering of the Palestinian people and the recognition of their legitimate rights on their national soil. And this is [words indistinct].

[Question] The summit communique also mentions the call for holy jihad. Just to make clear, is this primarily an economic and political jihad, or are we talking about actual military jihad?

[Answer] The term embraces a very comprehensive area that is difficult to specify, dealing with the individual and the society and the nation as a whole and times [words indistinct] to do its utmost to achieve a certain end. What is the ultimate goal and objective? A resolution probably, the establishment of justice and a just and lasting peace; stability and the chance for all to enjoy it and a better future for the generations to come.

[Question] Your Majesty, [name of correspondent indistinct] there is something called the European initiative which has been [rest of question indistinct]?

[Answer] I believe that Europe has a great relevance. Its proximity to this part of the world, its past ties and links, understanding, mutual interests. I do not know whether the term initiative is the right one. But obviously the concern and determination to make a contribution for the establishment of a just peace is one that we all welcome. The preamble of Security Council Resolution 242 speaks of the inadvisibility of a possession of territory by force. That covers, in our view, all the territories occupied in June of '67, Arab Jerusalem, but beyond that, the rights of the Palestinians, their right to participate in the resolution of the Palestinian problem, their rights on their national soil. I believe there is only one direction in which we can go and that is to define first of all what the elements of peace must be in a clear and acceptable way, and then, hopefully, with the cooperation of all those with good will and with a determination to end this state of crisis and injustice and to remove the root cause of all instability in this area, that a just and durable peace can be achieved.

[Question] Your Majesty, as a Muslim leader, is it possible for Your Majesty to explain and prove to the Western world leaders that Islam is not what they know, but a real and unique system of [word indistinct] and this [words indistinct]?

[Answer] I am too humble to say that I can prove anything. And what you ask me to try to attempt is beyond my capacity. I am a Muslim, proud of my descent, proud of being a Muslim, and furthermore, I think that the answer to those who. [sentence as heard] They have the wrong impression about us cannot come from one individual but from all Muslims and the reactions, mode of behavior, adherence to the principles of Islam, the lofty principles many of which are shared by others throughout the world.

[Question] Your Majesty, the American and Western public is very familiar with associations that Christianity and Judaism have with the shrines within Arab Jerusalem and regretfully they are not as familiar with the meaning of Arab Jerusalem to Islam, to the Muslim world. Could you speak to that?

[Answer] Well, as you know, Jerusalem is the first of two qiblahs. It is the third holiest shrine as far as Muslims are concerned. Our attachment to it, what it means to us is just as strong as, in terms of the feelings we have for Jerusalem, as those that other believers in God have for their holiest shrines. Jerusalem is too dear to Muslims and to Christians for them to take a stand which is an iota less than that that other believers have in terms of the holy city. When we speak of Arab Jerusalem we speak of a Jerusalem that belongs to Muslims and Christians and all believers. In terms of the Israeli attitude and attempts, I believe that the feeling is not only within the Muslim world, but it is there within the larger world to which we belong, of Muslims and Christians alike and it is too big and it is too important and it is too valuable that it has more meaning than for it to become a political capital for Israel or for that to be accepted under any circumstances by the Muslims and Christians within this world. This attitude is totally unacceptable and there can never be peace, a meaningful or lasting peace, unless Jerusalem is recovered for all believers.

[Question] May I ask one final question, Your Majesty? If I may be impertinent, I'll take this back to the area of politics and you'll forgive me. You already very thoroughly discarded the Jordanian option that is Mr Peres' cornerstone of his foreign policy, of his government, which will in all likelihood be the next Government of Israel. What kind of message would you send to Mr Peres? What should he be thinking about instead of adhering to that particular?

[Answer] Mr Peres is not a newcomer to the political scene in Israel. He is a very able man, there is no doubt. But I believe that the Israelis and the rest of the world know what Jordan's position was. Since June 1967 until the Rabat summit, Jordan could not bargain over an inch of Palestinian territory or an iota of Palestinian rights. It sought the recovery of all occupied territories, recovery of rights as a way towards the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace.

I mentioned that he is not a newcomer because 242 was adopted on the 22d of November 1967 and his party was in power for a long period of time that followed. I do not believe that anyone can say that peace was achieved during that period of time. In fact, and for a long period of time, they had a very similar view that they shared with the present government in Israel; that Jordan was a force of occupation. They can't keep changing their views and ideas of what the solution should be. Since Rabat, we have only one position and before Rabat we had this position: to recover the territories under occupation for them to be placed under international auspices and for the Palestinians to exercise their right to self-determination under conditions of total freedom. After Rabat, the only people who can speak for all Palestinian rights on all Palestinian soil are the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Palestinians themselves. We support and help them but we are not an alternative to them. This is really the answer I can give you sir. Thank you.

[Question] Is it true that the Islamic summit was planning to send a delegation to the United States to explain some of the resolutions [words indistinct]?

[Answer] I believe that individually, probably many of us will do what we can to explain the resolutions and our resolve on relevant issues to friends throughout the world. But I am not aware of any particular delegation that is charged with such a mission. [applause]

PRIME MINISTER SPEAKS ON CONFLICT WITH SYRIA

JN021654 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Amman, 2 Feb (PETRA)--Prime Minister Mudar Badran has said that the Islamic Conference summit has achieved a tremendous success on various levels and has drawn the attention of all the world and international levels. It was clear to everyone that the conference worked for the interest and good of all mankind and for establishing world peace in the various disturbed zones in the world.

Addressing National Consultative Council [NCC] members this morning, the prime minister added that the conference summit achieved the aspired results, because it was not one based on axes or fanaticism. Therefore, the results have risen to the level of our primary issue--the issue of the occupied territories, the issue of Jerusalem, the various issues and the issues of the Islamic and Arab countries.

Asked about the settlement of inter-Arab differences, particularly between Iraq and Syria and between Jordan and Syria, the prime minister said: Mediation attempts were carried out between Iraq and Iran and a committee was formed to follow up this subject.

As for Jordanian-Syrian relations, the prime minister said: No committees were formed because we view the subject with extreme seriousness. We all know how Syria has massed its army on our northern borders. We also all know the possible dangers that could result from the massing of two Arab armies against each other. The possibility of actual confrontation did exist and there was great danger of a possible eruption of the conflict.

Jordan, the prime minister added, had to withdraw its troops from front facing the Zionist enemy to defend its northern borders because the Syrian regime wanted to destroy the two armies in order to achieve the dream of Zionism.

The prime minister said: A plot of this size cannot end through mediation. The plot is very much deeper and must be solved by means of conciliation and handshaking. Had the conflict been superficial, matters would have simply ended, but the subject is, from our point of view, deeper and more serious and constitutes a conspiratorial stand. Consequently, nothing of the sort has taken place on the margin of the conference. We explained this position to those who wished to carry out a reconciliation.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran said that the Syrian regime's plots did not cease with the withdrawal of the Syrian troops which were massed on our northern borders last November, but has assumed another form of vile conspiracy only committed by cowards who work under the cover of darkness.

KING, CROWN PRINCE RECEIVE UK DELEGATION

King Husayn Reception

JN022100 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received at the Royal Court today Sir Ian Gilmour, British deputy foreign minister, and his delegation. He also received the British parliamentary delegation, which consists of 10 members from the British House of Commons.

During the two meetings, his majesty reviewed the historical background of the Palestinian issue and the international interactions witnessed by the Palestinian problem in the past and the present. His majesty also explained the basic principles of Jordanian policy, which tries to achieve a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East based on the elimination of the Israeli occupation and the return of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty, securing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, the participation of all the parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict in the process of achieving a just peace and the participation of the Palestinian people, represented by the PLO.

His majesty referred to the importance of the European states in assuming a positive and constructive role in achieving a just settlement in the region. His majesty exposed the dimensions of the hostile measures practiced by Israeli occupation forces in the occupied lands in trying to change its status and obliterate its cultural Arab character.

His majesty also reviewed Iranian ambitions in the Iraqi territory and islands, stressing that fraternal Iraq is waging a battle in defense of its legitimate right to sovereignty over its lands and waters.

During both meetings, talks also dealt with Jordanian-British relations, based on friendship, cooperation and mutual respect. The Senate speaker, the chief of the Royal Court and the British ambassador in Amman attended his majesty's meeting with the British parliamentary delegation.

Prince Hasan Reception

JN022042 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Crown Prince Hasan received a visiting UK parliamentary delegation this morning. His royal highness touched on developments in the Middle East, particularly Israeli measures in the occupied Arab territories and the Israeli Likud government's exorbitant attempts to change the features of the occupied West Bank, especially Jerusalem, in light of the approaching elections in Israel.

His royal highness then reviewed the changes which Israel is trying to apply to the occupied Arab territories. His Royal Highness Prince Hasan expressed the hope that the European Community would contribute to efforts to solve the Middle East crisis, based on the principles of achieving a complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, particularly Jerusalem, and recognizing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

The meeting was attended by the Senate President Bahjat at-Talhuni.

Earlier today, Senate President Bahjat at-Talhuni had received the UK parliamentary delegation. He briefed the delegation members on the Middle East issue, the Palestinian cuase and the inalienable principles, stemming from the resolutions of the Baghdad, Tunis and Amman summit conferences, of achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the region. He also outlined Israeli practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

CROWN PRINCE HASAN RECEIVES NCC SPEAKER, MEMBERS

JN022037 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan at noon today met with the National Consultative Council's speaker and members at the Royal Scientific Society.

During the meeting, his royal highness underlined the importance of adopting a pan-Arab strategy to further bolster the Arab citizen's steadfastness in the occupied Arab territories vis-a-vis the Israeli plan which aims to empty and Judaize the Arab land. His highness called for more coordination between Jordan and the PLO so that, with further support from the fraternal Arabs, we can all achieve this objective.

His highness reviewed, in detail, the features of the Israeli settlement movement in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and particularly Jerusalem. His highness recalled a saying by Imam 'Ali ibn Abu Talib, who wished to be a brick in the building of the holy mosque in Jerusalem. [as heard] His highness stressed that the imam's saying should stand as the best guide for every single Muslim Arab in their attachment to Jerusalem and the rest of the holy land.

His royal highness the crown prince called for further developing an intrinsic ability to analyze and logically evaluate things, which should constitute an important corollary for joint Arab action, in order to counter the challenges facing the Arab nation and to surmount the Arab failure to outline the various spheres of the Palestinian tragedy.

In conclusion His Royal Highness Prince Hasan replied to several questions raised by the NCC members regarding issues related to the Israeli settlement movement and the means to counter this movement.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO THAILAND--A royal decree has been issued approving the appointment of Jordanian Ambassador in India Walid ad-Durrah as nonresident Jordanian ambassador in Thailand. [Text] [Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 2 Feb 81 p 3 JN]

PREMIER SAYS ECONOMY, CURRENCY RESERVES STRONGER

JN022021 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Damascus--The Cabinet met under Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm at 1100 today. The prime minister referred to the basic features of international economic changes which reflect on all regions. He explained the foundations of the present economic situation compared to what he saw in 1980. He pointed out that the standard of operating projects for industrial investment has developed and increased production. He said that Syria has been able to overcome difficulties successfully. This has increased confidence in our work in all fields.

He said that the increase in production in 1980 and the adoption of higher levels of comprehensive planning for the 1981 projects have defined a balance in the 1981 budget between revenues and expenditure, production and consumption. He said that that provided the national economy with strength and that Syria's reserves of foreign currency are stronger than ever. The prime minister stressed, according to this assessment, the need to implement adopted plans and procedures in order to make public sector establishments and companies achieve their planned goals for 1981.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES LEBANESE FOREIGN MINISTER

JN030706 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Damascus--President Hafiz al-Asad received Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus at 2015 today. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. [Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic at 1915 GMT on 2 February reports: Talks between 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Fu'ad Butrus were held at 1800 this evening.]

During the meeting thetwo sides reviewed the political and security situation in Lebanon and the general situation in the region, particularly issues relating to Lebanon. They also discussed the fraternal relations between the two fraternal countries and means to strengthen them. They also discussed the expected meeting between Presidents al-Asad and Sarkis.

DEPARTING CPSU DELEGATION HEAD VOICES PRAISE

JN022028 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Damascus--In a statement to a SANA correspondent upon leaving Syria today, Yuriy Balandin, CPSU Central Committee member, stressed that his talks with Syrian officials will strengthen and develop relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and people of the two friendly countries. The head of the CPSU delegation praised Syria's achievements in all the fields under the leadership of the Ba'th Party and its secretary general, comrade leader Hafiz al-Asad.

The CPSU delegation left Damascus this afternoon after a 1-week visit to Syria at the invitation of the Ba'th Party National Command. During the visit, the delegation met with a number of party and government officials.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS JORDANIAN PREMIER'S STATEMENT

JN030856 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Amman--Mudar Badran, the prime minister of the Jordanian regime, today waged a rabid campaign of lies and hatred against Arab Syria. His aim is to cut off all ties with Syria, as ordered by Washington and Tel Aviv. Speaking before the National Consultative Council, Badran disclosed his government's intention to intensify this campaign of hatred and hostility which, he said, has reached a serious point.

King Husayn's prime minister admitted that the royal regime is facing troubles and problems in Jordan. He claimed that Syria is behind these problems and troubles. Mudar Badran also disclosed that the royal regime's anti-Syrian activities are preplanned and that his government will continue this conspiratorial plan. All this was made clear when Badran said that there is no room for reconciliation between Syria and Jordan.

Commenting on Badran's statement, Damascus radio's political editor said the intensification of the campaign of hatred and lies against Syria at this particular time clearly shows that the Jordanian regime has gone a long way toward joining the Camp David bandwagon and agreeing with the Israelis on liquidating the Palestine question. He said that the Jordanian regime is provoking an escalation as an excuse to take the final step in this direction, especially since arrangements have already been made in Israel to ensure the arrival of negotiators who would be willing to sit down with the king and share control over the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

The political editor asserted: The dispute between Syria and the Jordanian royal regime is based on one basic point; namely, that regime's plotting against the Palestine question. When the Jordanian prime minister stresses that the dispute with Syria is serious and not superficial and that it cannot be solved through mediation, it is because he understands only too well that Syria cannot go along with anyone who tries to undermine the Palestine question. Thus, the Jordanian regime, which is determined to liquidate the Palestine question, feels the great danger posed by Syria, which is lurking for that regime and is ready to use all the means in its power to prevent it from plotting against the rights of our Palestinian Arab people.

The political editor also noted that the Jordanian regime tried to deceive the Arab citizen in Jordan when it twisted the facts and claimed that it is Syria which is plotting against the royal regime. Yet all Jordanians know the direct conspiratorial role played by Mudar Badran himself against Syria's national security in the interest of imperialism and Zionism. Part of this role was disclosed on Syrian television.

The political editor said: In his statement before the National Consultative Council, Mudar Badran admitted the existence of problems and troubles in Jordan. Naturally, these are the outcome of the Jordanian national forces' movement against the royal regime. If Badran is trying in vain to divert attention from this growing national movement in fraternal Jordan, the arrest of Jordanian trade unionists and the suppression campaign against the Jordanian national movement and Palestinian fedayeen show that it is useless for the Jordanian prime minister to try to hide the facts.

The political editor asserted that Arab Syria, which has the closest ties of fraternity and struggle with our Arab people in Jordan, will always support the fraternal people in its national and pan-Arab struggle against the imperialist-Zionist plot in which King Husayn's regime is taking part.

The editor noted that the rabid campaign of hatred waged today by Mudar Badran against Syria reveals the bankruptcy and isolation of the Jordanian regime at home and abroad. He said: If by this rabid campaign King Husayn's prime minister is trying to blow up all bridges with Syria, it is because that isolated regime has already blown up all bridges with the pan-Arab cause and has finally linked itself with imperialism, Zionism and their allies. It behooves that regime to clearly remember the lesson it got from our Arab masses, who know that whoever stands against Syria stands with Israel and imperialism.

ALGERIA

ASH-SHA'B SAYS REAGAN 'FRANKLY' ANTI-ARAB

LD021615 Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 29 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Virtue of Frankness"]

[Text] Only 1 week after the new U.S. administration took over the State Department issued two statements about its attitude to the Middle East crisis and the Palestine problem. The first criticized the Islamic Conference, which called for the mobilization of Islamic efforts to liberate Jerusalem and "rebuked" the Zionist decision to build scores of settlements on the approaches to the holy city.

The second statement is frank and clear; it removes every ambiguity about the real U.S. intentions and about U.S. hostility to the cause of the Arab and Islamic nation. A State Department spokesman confirmed the U.S. bias toward Israel, making it clear that no unexpected change will occur in U.S. policy in the Middle East and asserting that, as far as this policy is concerned, the PLO will remain a terrorist organization which cannot be recognized or negotiated with. Although this hostile attitude is clear and was known to all long before this day, the Reagan administration's anxiousness to assert this policy at this time in particular confronts the Arab and Islamic world with two facts:

The first is that the new U.S. administration, having shown its colors from the first week in office, has no intention of revising the U.S. attitude of hostility to the Arab cause. Although the State Department spokesman announced this, his recent statement suggests the course which that review will take, which is definitely not in the interest of justice and the Arabs.

The second is that Reagan was not bargaining during the U.S. election campaign, when he made no bones about his hostile attitude to the Arabs. Indeed, the man was honest with himself and with U.S. interests when, during the campaign, he was hurling abuse on the PLO. There is no doubt that he will honor his commitments and promises to the U.S. Zionist lobby and to the Zionist state in occupied Palestine.

In fact the two statements, despite their hostile nature, signal something new in U.S. policy in the Middle East with regard to style and form, because the country remains the same regardless of who is in the White House.

What is worth noting this time is the style of frankness and clarity, in that the Reagan administration did not wait for the Islamic summit to conclude its meetings or bide its time so as to alleviate the shock and, therefore, not expose its friends at this time in particular. Instead the administration openly announced its hostility to the liberation of Jerusalem and the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights--something which undoubtedly goes one better than the previous administration.

NEW LAW ON TRANSFER OF STATE PROPERTY PASSED

LD021008 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] President of the Republic and Secretary General of the Party Chadli Bendjedid has issued Law No 81 which provides for the transfer of state property to citizens in accordance with provisions of the constitution, in particular article 151, [words indistinct] and 154. The law was approved by the People's National Assembly at its last session. The law consists of 43 articles in 8 chapters. It specifies the ways by which transfer of state ownership of property for housing, vocational, business and craft uses and property owned by local groups. Real estate liquidation offices, land registration offices, establishments and public institutions may be effected.

MOROCCO

KING HASSAN RETURNS FROM ISLAMIC CONFERENCE SUMMIT

LD022318 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Hassan II returned home this evening after participating in the work of the third Islamic Conference summit in Saudi Arabia. The masses in Marrakesh, where his majesty arrived about 1900, accorded him a warm welcome.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI ADDRESSES NATION ON REGIONAL RULE

JN022013 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1930 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Feb (SUNA)--Ja'far Numayri, chairman of the Sudanese Socialist Union and president of the republic, has given a warning to the elements which are working inside and outside the country to harm Sudan's unity and to obstruct the application of regional rule.

In his speech to the nation today on the occasion of the beginning of regional rule, President Numayri said that Sudan is closely watching the moves of these local and foreign elements which are trying to obstruct the revolution's march and to disintegrate Sudan's unity by resorting to all methods that serve their purpose. He said: We know that these elements have foreign affiliations which are working through radios and newspapers linked with an agent authority. This authority, the president added, tried while far away from us and is trying while close to us to harm our country's unity. President Numayri is alluding to Chad, which has been invaded by the Libyan regime.

President Numayri reviewed the revolution's steps since its outset, steps which were intended to secure the masses' prosperity and to further entrench democracy by handing authority to the masses so they can practice their legitimate rights in order to bring about their objectives in building up an overall development and achieving national unity.

President Numayri said that regional government constitutes a historical step toward emancipating us. He stressed that the regional government is a reaction neither to sectarian oppression nor to racial, tribal or sectarian disputes. He emphasized that the regional government does not, therefore, constitute the beginning of splits and divisions but a step to further bolster national unity and to achieve comprehensive development in the country.

President Numayri reaffirmed his devotion to the national soil of the homeland and pledged to safeguard the homeland's unity through struggle and combat.

NUMAYRI RECEIVES FRANCE'S GALLEY; GALLEY DEPARTS

JN301451 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 30 Jan 81

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Jan (SUNA)--This morning President Ja'far Numaryi received Robert Galley, French cooperation minister and acting defense minister, and his delegation. The two sides exchanged views on the current situation in Africa. The views of both sides were identical on many of the issues discussed.

During the meeting, the French minister stressed that France will continue consultations with Sudan on the developments in the situation in the region. He expressed his happiness with the results achieved during his meetings with the Sudanese officials.

Robert Galley and his delegation left Khartoum at noon today.

KNESSET COMMITTEE SETS 30 JUN ELECTION DATE

TA030909 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 3 Feb 81

[Text] Less than 1 hour ago the Knesset legislative committee decided, by a majority of coalition votes, that the Knesset elections will be held on 30 June. The decision requires approval through a second and third reading in the Knesset. The proposal was supported by eight coalition representatives. Roni Milo, Likud, opposed it, while the opposition members of the legislative committee abstained.

SHAMIR SEES 'NOTHING NEW' IN ISLAMIC RESOLUTIONS

TA021555 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Two motions for the agenda by MK's Moshe Shamir and Uri Avneri in the wake of the Muslim summit at At-Ta'if were referred to the defense and foreign affairs committee for discussion. In his reply to the motions [in the Knesset plenum] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir stated that Israel will not be frightened by threats or boycotts. Israel will not change its policies in the wake of the At-Ta'if resolutions; however, it will not make light of their severity. Our political correspondent, Gad Becker, heard the foreign minister's remarks:

[Begin recording] [Shamir] The extremist content that stood out this time was also evident in earlier conferences, with minor changes. It may be said that these resolutions would have been acceptable to the Jerusalem Mufti Haj Amin [Al-Husayni]--in the thirties and forties. They reflect the same blind hatred, the same recalcitrant and dark fanaticism, the same obtuseness and disregard for the truth, the same adamancy not to recognize the existence of a Jewish people possessing national rights in this land and in this region. Despite the word games and the attempt to hide behind slogans like liberation of territories, self-determination and the like, what stands out clearly is the nonacceptance of Israel's existence 33 years after its establishment.

For the State of Israel there is nothing new in the Mecca and At-Ta'if declarations. Israel will not be frightened by the threats or by the boycotts, nor will it alter its just policy; however, it will not make light of them. We shall follow developments vigilantly and we shall not hesitate to take steps when and if they are called for. We shall see to our security and we shall continue--the declarations of hatred notwithstanding--in our efforts for peace. [end recording]

SHAMIR SPEAKS ON AUTONOMY, RELATIONS WITH EGYPT

TA020745 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2040 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Ramat Gan, 1 Feb--This evening Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that it was difficult at present for Egypt to sign the autonomy agreements while the European countries were demanding the granting of self-determination for the Palestinians--in other words, a Palestinian state.

Minister Shamir was speaking at the ceremonial opening of the meetings of the Maccabi World Union executive, attended by representatives of the world's Jewish communities, in Kfar Hamaccabiah in Ramat Gan.

He explained that autonomy was an important part of the Camp David agreements and it should be recalled that it had been an Israeli idea, although the Americans had made amendments and alterations to it during the course of the negotiations with Egypt.

He claimed that the prolongation of the autonomy negotiations had been caused by Egypt's long breaks. He was convinced that in spite of the difficulties, the negotiations should be continued, since there was no alternative program that could solve the problem of the Palestinian population of Eretz Yisra'el.

The foreign minister referred to the issue of normalization with Egypt, saying that it should be understood that it was still in its infancy.

Normalization did not mean relations of love, nor did it mean that Israel had to push itself into Egyptian society. The aim of normalization was to build up a minimum of the normal relations in existence between nations living at peace.

In this context, the minister mentioned the Cairo book fair, saying that no one had expected there to be no difficulties and "I do not understand the nervousness that characterized the reactions in Israel to various obstacles in the path of the normalization that has only just now begun."

COMMENTATOR VIEWS IMPACT OF REAGAN'S POLICY

TA011043 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 1 Feb 81 p 9

[Erol Guiney commentary: "Reagan's Contradiction: A Hard Line--Against Budget Cuts"]

[Excerpts] The first 10 days of the Reagan administration have revealed some of its character traits, as well as some of the contradictions in his policy. This is an administration that decided to take the hardest line possible against the Soviets, even to the point of risking a revival of the cold war. At the same time, however, it supports a policy of budget cuts that will make a continuation of the global struggle against Soviet expansion much more difficult.

The contradiction between this duality of aims has already aroused the first conflict within the administration, between the person responsible for the budget--who wants to cut foreign aid by a third--and the secretary of state, who is bitterly opposed to this. The way in which Reagan resolves this conflict will be a test of his leadership and will be most important for Israel, which is the main recipient of U.S. foreign aid.

As far as Israel is concerned, the first 10 days of the Reagan administration have shown up both positive and negative points.

Positive: The PLO was described as one of the groups using terror and supported by Moscow. This will make it very difficult to establish any contact between Washington and the PLO.

Negative: The firm position against Soviet expansionism is, per se, a positive development. It appears, however, that it is pushing the administration into support for those countries that declare themselves to be anti-Soviet, such as Saudi Arabia, without paying any special attention to the question of whether the military equipment being given to that country will have dangerous implications for Israel's security.

The demand to implement large cuts in foreign aid may also have a negative impact on the aid to Israel.

EYTAN COMMENTS ON DIALOGUE WITH U.S., UNIFIL

TA301257 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 30 Jan 81 p 13

[Interview of Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan by Dov Goldstein: "The IDF Cannot Overlook Terrorist Shelling of Such Settlements as Qiryat Shemona or Metulla"--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: The much discussed Israeli-U.S. strategic cooperation is now being "implemented" through U.S.-Egyptian strategic cooperation, while Israel is pushed to the sidelines. How will our security be threatened by such a situation if the United States determines it can safeguard its interests in the Middle East even without Israel and the IDF?

Answer: The change of administration in the United States created a temporary interval in the U.S.-Israeli dialogue on the senior levels. I assume that the dialogue will resume soon. The U.S.-Egyptian cooperation is a consequence of the assumption prevailing in the United States that Israel will not be able to replace Egypt in the U.S. strategic deployment of the Middle East. Until our dialogue with the United States has resumed--there are indications that it will resume in the near future--we will not know the new administration's attitude toward the Middle East from the military and strategic point of view.

In any case, we should not be overanxious about the fact that the United States realizes its interests in the Middle East as it sees fit, on the condition that it does not adversely affect our security and it does not pose a threat to our existence. At this stage, I do not regard the Egyptian-U.S. rapprochement as a threat to our security and existence.

Question: What is the danger from Israel's point of view in providing the Saudi F-15's with attack equipment and devices extending their range?

Answer: This would constitute a significant additional strength to the Arab front. If Saudi Arabia acquires this equipment it will be able to participate in a war against Israel without undertaking all the consequent obligations and risks. Saudi Arabia will not be required to send armored and infantry divisions to the battlefront. Equipped with attack devices, the F-15's will be able to carry heavy loads far into Israeli territory. This is a significant addition to the Arab capability to hit deep into our territory.

Question: Is your assessment of UNIFIL's activities in southern Lebanon since the Litani operation positive or negative? What have we gained from their presence there, more security or more condemnations?

Answer: It is hard to balance the profits and losses of UNIFIL's presence in southern Lebanon. Ultimately, when an analysis of the results is made, the advantages and disadvantages may be identical. As for the political aspect, Israel's balance could be negative since its relations with the countries participating in the force have been upset. On the other hand, this force invested efforts and means to fight the terrorists. I cannot estimate which one of the results is more important.

LABOR'S STAND ON DEFENSE SPENDING OUTLINED

TA021110 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 2 Feb 81 p 4

[Unattributed report: "The Labor Party: Chapters From the Economic Platform--the National Expenditure on Defense"]

[Text] 1. As in the past, the government led by the Labor Party will continue to maintain the country's security in the face of any future military danger from its enemies and their supporters and will take action to improve the means of warfare qualitatively and quantitatively. The IDF will be strong in quantity and quality in a manner that would allow the country to have full political and defense freedom of action as well as freedom of action in other possible and expected processes in the future with all the chances and risks they involve.

2. The basic conditions and processes in the region, the lack of political stability, the absence of a comprehensive peace, the arms race and the dangers lurking for Israel obligate Israel to have national spending for defense at a rate higher than that in other democracies.

3. Since the Yom Kippur war, the country has allotted many more resources to build its military power. The Arab countries' quantitative advantage in terms of funds at their disposal obligates Israel to make extra efforts to increase its economic growth in order to withstand the security challenge, among other things.

4. The peace treaty with Egypt demands, in the short run, that Israel invest many resources in Negev redeployment. At the same time, the stabilized relations with Egypt would make it possible, in the short range, to decrease the tension in which the country has found itself since its inception.

5. The close reciprocal ties between the national expenditure on defense and the economic and social processes--and first and foremost the ability to maintain simultaneously an adequate economic growth and social strength--demand that a multiannual plan be worked out within the framework of which the development trends for the economy and the military buildup will be outlined in a mutual balance and complementation.

6. The guideline for the crystallization of the plan is to make available the national resources necessary for maintaining a proper rate of economic growth while at the same time maintaining a stable socioeconomic framework with an eye--given the security goals and the economic predicament--toward gradually decreasing national spending in proportion to the gross national product.

7. Realizing that the defense budget constitutes the largest component of the state budget, special efforts will be made to make the defense establishment in all its parts--in the fields of procurement, investment and overhead--more efficient and economical.

CAIRO RADIO TO SEND REPORTER TO COVER ISRAEL

TA310616 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 31 Jan 81

[Text] Cairo radio's Hebrew language department is planning to send a reporter to cover events in Israel. At the end of a 5-day visit here, department head Ahmad (al-Hamali) said an American survey carried out before the signing of the peace treaty showed that 63,000 people in Israel listened to Cairo radio's Hebrew language transmission.

OAU EXECUTIVE, HABRE, AT-TURAYKI ON CHAD SITUATION

LD301653 Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Jan 81 p 6

[Text] In an interview granted to Philippe Decraene, our special envoy to Gabon, OAU Secretary General Kodjo said he thinks the leaders of the OAU member states who adopted a hostile stance to the planned merger between Chad and Libya "are not condemning it per se but are condemning the terms on which it was carried out." Mr Kodjo specified that he is "now making every effort to speed up" the elections advocated by the OAU.

Questioned on the withdrawal of Libyan troops as a precondition of any election, he added: "Of course, a return to normal is vital for elections to be truly free. That return would enable neutral inter-African forces to be installed in Chad and to help restore peace completely. Nonetheless it must be admitted that, as long as President Goukouni Oueddei fears the return to Chad of dissidents rebelling against the central government, he will not call for that withdrawal. That is why the Lome agreements specify that in no circumstances should Chad's neighbors give aid to the dissident groups."

Kodjo concluded: "Of course our objective is not to pitch African forces against other African forces. Therefore the Libyans must leave the country."

In an interview granted "somewhere in Chad" and broadcast on Wednesday 28 January by Monte Carlo Radio, Northern Armed Forces Leader Hissein Habre denounced the "obscure, passive and even compromising" attitude adopted by France toward the Libyan intervention forces."

Mr Habre asserted that his "forces are present throughout" Chad and are waging "a real resistance war."

For his part 'Ali at-Turayki, chief of Libyan diplomacy, said that "without Libya, France and Israel would be installed in Chad." He stated this in an interview published by the Tunisian weekly EL MOSTAQBAL. Our correspondent in Tunis informs us that he strongly condemned France's "invasion policy" and "lies" in Africa.

SOMALIA

WSLF CONGRESS ELECTS SECRETARY GENERAL, CONCLUDES

LD011720 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Front in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 1 Feb 81 EA

[Text] The third general congress of the Western Somalia Liberation Front, which entered its 9th day yesterday, has elected its secretary general and members of the Central Committee of the front, according to Mr (Ali Jadid), our reporter at the congress. The congress, which opened on 23 January, democratically elected Mr (Muhammad Diriyeh Urdoh) by 472 votes as secretary general, amid thunderous applause. Mr (Muhammad Diriyeh Urdoh) was born at Duhun village in (Nogob) district in 1935.

The congress also elected 50 members of the Central Committee. We shall keep you informed of any new developments as we receive reports from our man at the congress.

Closing Session

LD021544 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 2 Feb 81 EA

[Text] The third Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] general congress officially ended yesterday. Our reporter at the congress says the closing session was addressed by the new WSLF secretary general, Challe (Muhammad Diriyeh Urdoh), who thanked all the delegates and commended them for having made the congress a success.

Challe (Diriyeh) said that the Western Somalis will continue the armed struggle until final victory, adding that the new administration will implement the wish of the Western Somalis for complete independence.

The third general congress adopted the following specific resolutions:

1. That the Western Somali cause be promoted;
2. That political and military cadres be formed;
4. That the Western Somali history be collated and researched;
5. That regional organization be reconstituted in order to strengthen the liberation movement together with its economy, education, social welfare and health;
6. That relations with other liberation fronts be consolidated.

The general congress also called on international relief agencies to help the refugees in Somalia who have been expelled from their country by the Abyssinian black colonialists. Moreover, the congress condemned the reactionary forces supporting Abyssinian colonialism and Soviet socialist imperialism. The general congress hailed the recognition of the WSLF by the Islamic Conference in Mecca on 25 January.

The WSLF general congress was in session for 10 days.

TWO SSF MEMBERS HOLD WASHINGTON PRESS CONFERENCE

LD312334 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 30 Jan 81 EA

[Text] Washington--Our reporter in Washington reports that two members of the Somali Salvation Front [SSF], who are Dr Hasan Ali Mireh, former minister of education, and Dr Muse Islan Farah, former Somali ambassador in Cairo, have held a press conference in which they spelled out the intentions and aims of the SSF. Dr Hasan Ali Mireh and Dr Muse Islan Farah disclosed some future plans and aims of the SSF and how to free the Somali people from the chronic problems they face as a result of the misrule of the terror gang.

Dr Hasan Ali Mireh and Dr Muse Islan Farah termed as baseless lies the hue and cry by Afweyneh [reference to Siad Barre] that a major offensive was being planned by Ethiopia, Russia and Cuba against the Somali nation. The Radio Kulmis reporter states that Dr Hasan Ali Mireh and Dr Muse Islan Farah pointed out that the aims and plans of the SSF were:

1. To liquidate the fascist rule currently ruling in Mogadishu which has subjected the Somali people to killings, pillage, oppression and extermination;
2. After uprooting the terror gang of Mogadishu, to form a provisional government in Somalia, in which all Somalis would participate equally and by right;
3. To formulate a constitution for the Somali people within a period of 12 months;
4. To form a democratic government in which all Somalis participate on the basis of justice and individual rights, and to hold free and independent elections in the country;
5. To ensure that the Somali people enjoy equality and justice and that all have the right of equal employment opportunities;
6. To promote the economy and social welfare;
7. To uproot tribalism, favortism, nepotism and bribery;
8. To be nonaligned in foreign relations;
9. To establish friendly relations with all nations except those with repugnant policies;
10. To actively promote world peace and stability, thus removing the constant friction between East African states;
11. To work for the establishment of the Red Sea and Indian Ocean as zones of peace;
12. To strive for the strengthening of the charters of the Islamic Conference Organization, the Arab League, the United Nations and the OAU;
13. To respect agreements entered into by Somalia with other countries;
14. To fully support liberation fronts against colonialism and apartheid.

After the press conference, says the Radio Kulmis reporter, a great deal of suspicion and ignorance about the SSF was dispelled.

UGANDA

MUWANGA DISMISSES RUMORS ON ELECTION RESULTS

LD021714 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 2 Feb 81 EA

[Text] The vice president and minister of defense, Mr Paulo Muwanga, has dismissed as baseless rumors by other political parties that the 10 December elections were not free and fair.

Addressing a mammoth rally to mark the Uganda People's Congress [UPC] victory at (Kabwehe) trading center in Bushenyi east constituency over the weekend, Mr Muwanga stressed that the Democratic Party Uganda Patriotic Movement and the Conservative Party, who insisted on the observers' invitation, are now opposed to the observers' verdict that elections were free and fair. Mr Muwanga stressed the need for unity saying without unity, peace and security cannot be achieved. He appealed to the people to be patient as the government has already worked out plans to cater for their welfare. He advised the people to report people who preach violence.

Mr Muwanga thanked the people of Bushenyi for welcoming Dr Obote from his 9 years of exile in Tanzania and returning all their five UPC parliamentarians.

Welcoming the vice president, the minister of state in the President's Office, Mr Chris Kwakasisi, outlined the achievements in his constituency. He appealed to the government to re-equip the health centers in his constituency with drugs and medical staff. The ceremony was attended among others by the minister of cooperatives and marketing, Mr Yona Kanyomozi; the minister of state for agriculture, Mr Rubaihayo; the speaker of the National Assembly, Mr Francis Butagira; parliamentarians; the district commissioner of Bushenyi and the acting district commissioner of Mbarara.

BURUNDI

PRESIDENT BAGAZA APPOINTS TWO NEW MINISTERS

AB020855 Paris AFP in English 0849 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Bujumbura, 2 Feb (AFP)--President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza of Burundi has appointed two new ministers, the national radio announced. They are Antoine Niyungeko, for presidential affairs, and Serge Kananiye, for economic planning.

Colonel Niyungeko had been armed forces chief of staff and Mr. Kananiye director general of the Burundi Savings Bank.

The former minister for presidential affairs, Remy Nkengurutse, took over the transport, posts and telecommunications portfolio last October.

CAMEROON

TRIBUNE REPORTS NIGERIAN ADVISER'S VIEWS ON CHAD

AB021510 Paris AFP in French 1313 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Yaounde, 2 February (AFP)--Dr Chuba Akadigbo, special adviser to the Nigerian head of state, feels that Goukouni Oueddei, head of Transitional National Union Government of Chad, did not have the right to endorse a merger with another country without first consulting the OAU as it is that organization which made him what he is.

In a statement made to CAMEROON TRIBUNE and published on Monday, Dr Chuba Akadigbo, the Nigerian president's special adviser for political affairs, who recently accompanied the Nigerian president to Cameroon, added: African countries have the right to condemn the merger between Chad and Libya through the OAU which gave Goukouni the necessary powers to form a government.

The Nigerian special adviser also considers it absolutely necessary to send an OAU peace-keeping force to Chad to make sure that the Chadians are not forced to commit themselves to an enterprise which will neither benefit the Chadian people nor the rest of Africa.

We do not need any foreign military force, be it Libyan, French or any other. Dr Chuba Akadigbo also declared to the Cameroonian national daily. Our solidarity is not meaningful unless we are ready to use it to help our brotherly countries who would need our help, and this can be done through the OAU.

Military solidarity is necessary among African countries, the special adviser to the Nigerian president concluded.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

DACKO, PATASSE MEET, DISCUSS POLITICAL SITUATION

AB021128 Paris AFP in French 1422 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Mr David Dacko, the CAR's head of state, received in audience Mr Ange Patasse, founding chairman of the Central African People's Liberation Movement, for 1 hour, it was learned Sunday in Bangui. It was further stated that during the discussions, David Dacko and Ange Patasse extensively examined the national and international political situation and agreed to do everything possible to correct the political situation by appealing to the good sense and patriotism of the CAR citizens in order to dispel all rumors capable of making internal political life more difficult and leading the people into agitation as well as into crisis.

According to the same sources, President Dacko and Mr Patasse also agreed to do their best to ease the political tension and to remain vigilant to enable the consultations which began on 1 February to continue in an orderly, harmoniously and dignified manner. Lastly, the two men agreed that it is essential to facilitate the smooth setting-up of the various national institutions decided upon the government.

GUINEA-BISSAU

NEW LAWS PROVIDE FOR CABINET POST MODIFICATIONS

AB021540 Paris AFP in French 1413 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Bissau, 1 Feb (AFP)--The Revolutionary Council which took over power on 14 November 1980 in Guinea-Bissau published on Saturday two laws aimed at bringing the country to legality, it has been learned.

The first of these new laws provides for the early establishment of a provisional government to replace the present one, called a caretaker government, which has been functioning since the overthrow of President Luiz Cabral.

The second law indicates that the government will be composed of 16 members, plus the president of the Revolutionary Council who will preside over it, as opposed to 19 in the government of the former regime. The other members are 13 ministers, two secretaries of state and the governor of the national bank.

The list of ministers is as follows: foreign affairs, armed forces, finance, trade, fishing and crafts, national education, justice, transportation, tourism and telecommunications, energy and industry, public works, construction and town planning, health and social affairs, rural development, information and culture and natural resources.

Members of government will henceforth be called ministers and no longer state commissioners. This change in designation was envisaged in the 10 November constitution.

The two secretaries of state will be directly attached to the office of president of the Revolutionary Council. They will be entrusted respectively with handling the affairs of former servicemen, a post previously handled by a state commissioner, and youth and sports, which did not exist in the last government.

In the new formation, it was disclosed, the portfolios of transport and tourism and posts and telecommunications will be combined into two separate ministries. The former Secretariat of State for Fishing will also be combined with the former Ministry of Trade and Crafts. Finally, the former Ministry of Industry and the National Institute of Energy will be combined into a single Ministry of Energy and Industry.

IVORY COAST

NEW CABINET APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED 2 FEB

AB021303 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] The new cabinet comprises 36 people, that is 4 more than the former. The deputy secretary general of the government, Mr Gervais Koffi, has just read the list of the members of the new government. It comprises 2 ministers of state, 31 ministers and 2 secretaries of state. Following is the composition of the government read by Mr Gervais Koffi:

[Begin recording] I want to give you the list of the members of the government formed today, 2 Feb 1981:

Minister of state	Auguste Denise
Minister of state	Mathieu Ekra
Minister of state at the presidency	Alexis Thierry-Lebbe

Justice and keeper of the seals	Camille Alliali
Defense and civic service	Jean Konan Bani
Foreign affairs	Simeon Ake
Interior	Leon Konan Koffi
Economy and finance	Abdoulaye Kone
Agriculture	Denis Bra-Kanon
Plan and industry	Maurice Seri-Gnoleba
Health and population	Lanzeni Coulibaly
Technical instruction and professional training	Ange Francois Barry-Battesti
National education	Paul Akoto-Yao
Cultural affairs	Bernard Dadie
Information	Amadou Thiam
Public works and transport	Desire Boni
Animal husbandry	Garba Dicoh
Labor and ivorianization of cadres	Albert Vanie-Bi-Tra
Youth, popular education and sports	Laurent Dona Fologo
Mines	Paul Gui Dibo
Commerce	Amoakon Edjampan Thiemele
Scientific research	Bala Keita
Internal security	Gaston Ouassenan Kone
Primary and televisual education	Pascal Nguessan Dikebie
Navy	Lamine Fadiga
Women's affairs	Mrs Jeanne Gervais
Civil service	Emile Kei Boguinard
Posts and telecommunications	Kouassi Apete
Construction and town planning	Eugene Niagne Lasme
Water and forests	Christian Lohourignon Zagote
Tourism	Duon Sadia
Relations with the National Assembly	Emile Brou
Social affairs	Yaya Ouattara
Environment	Antoine Brou Tanoh
Secretary of state for agriculture	Gilles Laubhouet
Secretary of state for plan and industry	Bernard Ehui

[end recording]

PRESIDENT ASSERTS TIME NOT FAVORABLE TO STEP DOWN

AB021041 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0745 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] In an interview published in this week's issue of the weekly, JEUNE AFRIQUE, President Houphouet-Boigny disclosed that he had wanted to step down but unfortunately, he said, after thinking it over, the period did not seem to be favorable for his departure. According to him, his leaving now would mean shirking his responsibilities. At any rate, he admitted that he was preparing to leave. He is therefore reconstituting a team; it is from this team, the head of state said, that will emerge the one who will be at the head of the state in the future.

Answering a question on the recent elections in the Ivory Coast, the president says that the [words indistinct]. His own generation must hand over the democracy to the new generation, that is, the youth. On the latter, the president added that one must know how to cooperate with them if one does not want to be liquidated.

MALI

TRAORE COMMENTS ON CHAD, RELATIONS WITH FRANCE

For coverage of President Moussa Traore's talks and interview in Paris, see the France section of the 2 February Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

NIGERIA

SHAGARI ASSURES NUJOMA OF MORE SUPPORT OF SWAPO

AB021600 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] The federal government is to give more material and diplomatic support to the South-West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO. This assurance was given in Lagos today by President Shehu Shagari when he received the SWAPO leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, who is currently on a 1-week visit to the country. President Shehu Shagari added that Nigeria, in conjunction with the frontline states, would intensify diplomatic efforts aimed at securing a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question. He remarked that the federal government would continue its support in other directions in view of the intransigence of the racist government.

Responding, Mr Nujoma called for more aid and attention from African countries in the struggle for the independence of Namibia. He disclosed that the racist authority had stepped up its armed aggressions on the frontline states. Mr Nujoma gave the assurance that in spite of its military and diplomatic efforts, the racist government would be liquidated. He commended the federal government for its assistance to SWAPO.

PRESIDENT ASSURES REAGAN OF COUNTRY'S GOOD WILL

AB280640 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] President Shehu Shagari has expressed satisfaction with the new American administration's desire to sustain the cordial and friendly relations with Nigeria. The president made the statement in a congratulatory message to Mr Ronald Reagan on his inauguration as the 40th president of the United States. He assured Mr Reagan of Nigeria's desire to cultivate every source of good will that would enhance cooperation between the two countries.

The president reaffirmed that Africa was the cornerstone of Nigeria's foreign policy while her economic aspirations were focused on the developed world. He said that Nigeria's interest in the crisis-torn state of Chad was to ensure the restoration of freedom and democratic government. President Shehu Shagari also enlisted the cooperation of the American leader in efforts to secure a popularly elected government in Namibia.

FOREIGN MINISTER AUDU ENDS VISIT TO FRANCE

For a report on Foreign Minister Ishaya Audu's 30 January departure from France, see the France section of the 2 February Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

UNIVERSITY CLOSED FOLLOWING VIOLENT DEMONSTRATION

AB020819 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] The Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, has been closed down indefinitely following students' violent demonstrations. The decision was taken at an emergency meeting of the senate of the institution on Saturday. The students were given less than 1 hour to vacate their hostels.

An official statement explained that in view of the violent demonstrations on the two campuses of the institution the senate had no alternative but to close down the university. During their demonstrations on Friday the students burned down the university's central food store and damaged the first floor of the senate building.

Meanwhile the federal Ministry of Education has invited the registrar of the Federal Polytechnic, Bida, to a special meeting at its temporary headquarters tomorrow. The minister of state in the ministry, Chief (C.A. Banguyo), who disclosed this, said the meeting was in connection with the recent demonstration by students of the institution. The student leaders, he added, had also been summoned for a meeting on Wednesday.

ANGOLA

OPENING OF SOUTH AFRICA 'CRIMES' INQUIRY REPORTED

LD311726 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 31 Jan 81 EA

[Text] The second session of the International Inquiry Commission into the crimes of the apartheid regime of South Africa opened in Luanda last night. Addressing the opening session of the second session of the commission, Henrique Santos, the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee secretary for judicial affairs, said that in as short a period as 3 years Angola's sovereignty and integrity were violated about 1,400 times by South African aircraft carrying out reconnaisance flights.

Henrique Santos also said that during the same period the South African troops carried out 290 bombing attacks, 50 helicopter-borne troop lands and 40 ground attacks.

Santos said that the South African attacks on Angola since 1975 had caused damage estimated at $7 billion. He reaffirmed his country's support for the South African and Namibian peoples.

The proceedings of the second session of the International Inquiry Commission will end on 3 February. The Angolan news agency, ANGOP, has said that the proceedings will also comprise visits by the commission to a Namibian and South African refugee camp in Southern Angola. The international inquiry commission's meeting is attended by prominent statesmen, government officials and jurists representing a number of countries.

SOUTH AFRICA

15 SWAPO TERRORISTS KILLED IN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

LD021606 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] Fifteen SWAPO terrorists were killed in the operational area in northern South-West Africa over the weekend. A statement issued in Windhoek says that the security forces lost one man killed in the operations, but declines to comment on whether the terrorists were involved in a bombardment of the town of Oshakati in Ovambo. The insurgents fired five 122-mm artillery rockets at the town on Saturday morning. No one was injured, although a store (?at the camp) of the Department of Water Affairs caught fire after three of the missiles exploded nearby. A fourth rocket detonated in the vicinity of the local hospital, where a few window panes were shattered.

JOHANNESBURG COMMENTARY DEFENDS MAPUTO OPERATION

LD021636 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Over the years South Africa's commitment to maintaining a secure order while the political process takes its democratic course has been more comprehensively defined as the Marxist onslaught on the process has intensified. In particular, the stand on the most visible and vicious dimension of the onslaught--its terrorist offensive--has long since been made clear to the world.

Exactly a year ago, after a terrorist attack on a black trading store in northern Zululand, Pretoria sent Mozambique a note warning that such incidents amounted to acts of aggression. It held the Mozambique Government fully responsible for the presence of terrorists in its territory, and referred to the right to take any necessary steps anywhere to protect South African life and property. The spectacular weekend operation in a suburb of Maputo was, therefore, no bolt out of the blue. In destroying three planning and control centers of the African National Congress, the defense force was carrying out a policy of which clear notice had been given.

If there was anything surprising about the affair, it was the inordinate patience that had been displayed by the policymakers in the past year, through the Silverton bank siege and the attacks on Sasol and on police stations. All, as confirmed by discovered documents, launched from the Maputo headquarters of the ANC. The patience had been exhausted. The message of the Maputo raid is that the developments against which the government warned have now precipitated the beginnings of the response of which it gave notice. The raid demonstrated conclusively, moreover, that South Africa has both the intelligence network and the capability to strike at such targets wherever in the subcontinent they may be.

As the Soviet Union's main protege, the ANC is closely monitored, not only in the Maputo office block where the communist party organizers Joe and Ruth Slovo direct affairs, but in Lusaka, Maseru and elsewhere. Host governments should take note, says Defense Minister Magnus Malan, that the action in Mozambique was no exception, neither in its intent nor in the manner of its execution nor in the knowledge it displayed of the inside workings of the terrorist organisation.

ZIMBABWE

ANC LEADER COMMENTS ON SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACK

LD021206 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 2 Feb 81 CA

[Text] The African National Congress of South Africa has condemned the Pretoria regime's raid into Mozambique last Thursday and describes it as a criminal act of banditry. A statement issued by the secretary general of the ANC, Comrade Alfred Njou, in Lusaka describes the attack as a continuation of the barbarous policy of the apartheid regime. The statement said these raids have resulted in the deaths of hundreds of people in Mozambique, Zambia and Angola. It added: This policy of mass murder once more confirmed the criminal nature of the apartheid regime, whose continued existence constitutes a challenge both to our people and the rest of democratic and peace-loving mankind. The statement added that the raid on Matola is part of the apartheid-ruled regime's policy which is aimed at destabilizing majority-rule states in the region.

TRANSPORT, FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTERS TAKE OFFICE

LD021100 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 30 Jan 81 CA

[Excerpt] Two cabinet ministers were this afternoon sworn in as ministers at a ceremony held at State House in Salisbury. The two ministers, who were sworn in by the president, the honorable Canaan Banana, are the new minister of transport, Comrade Josiah Chinamano, and the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende.